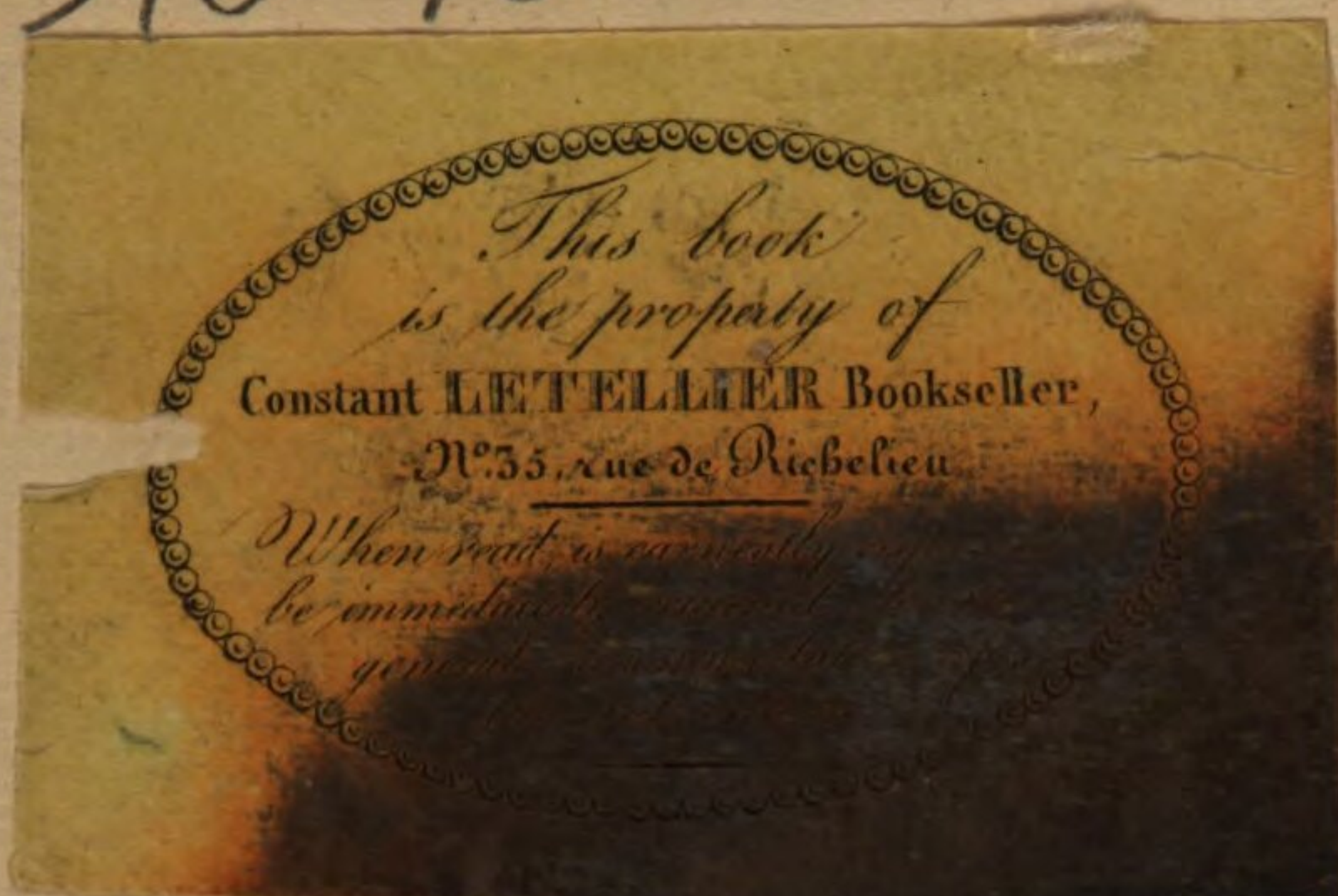
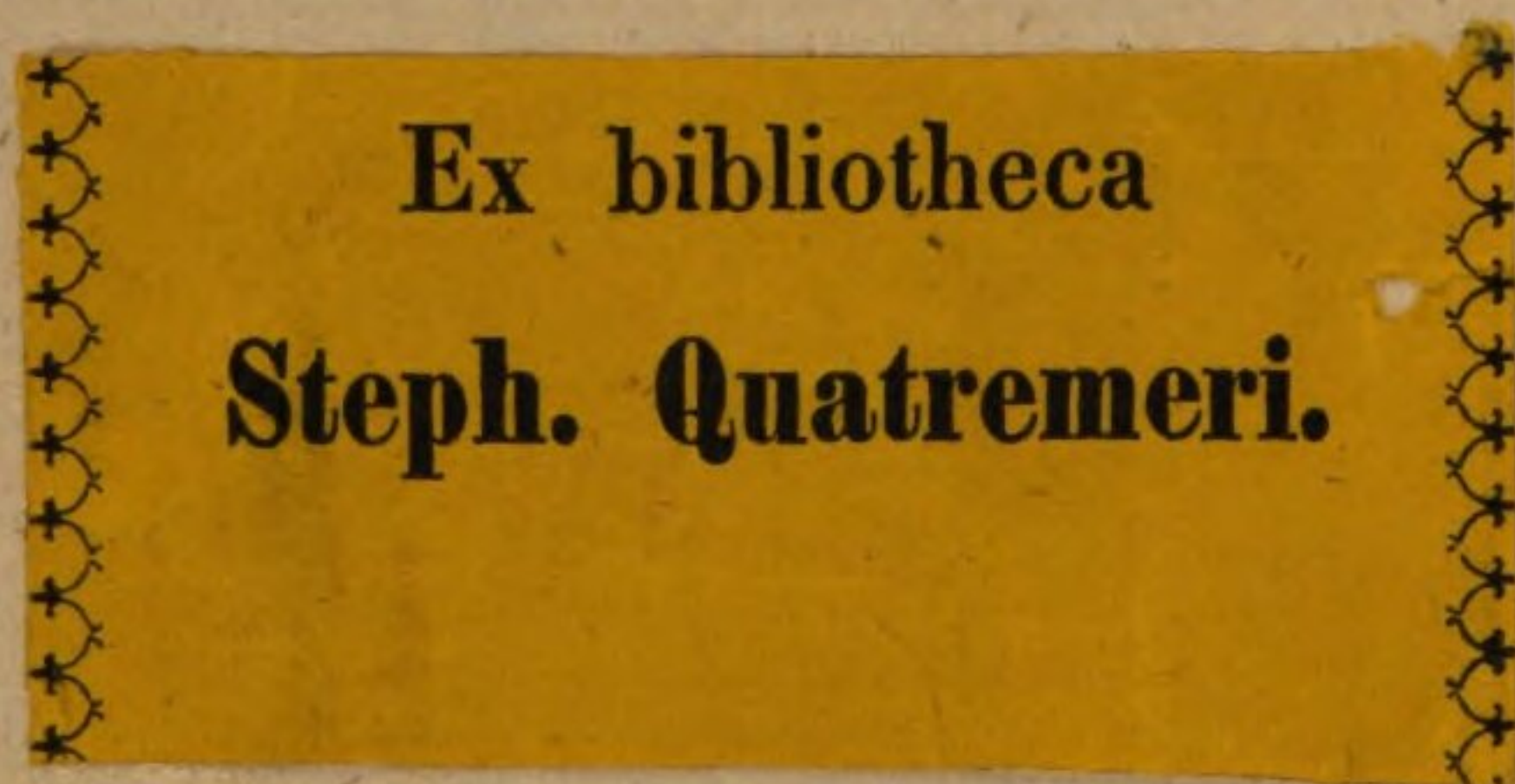


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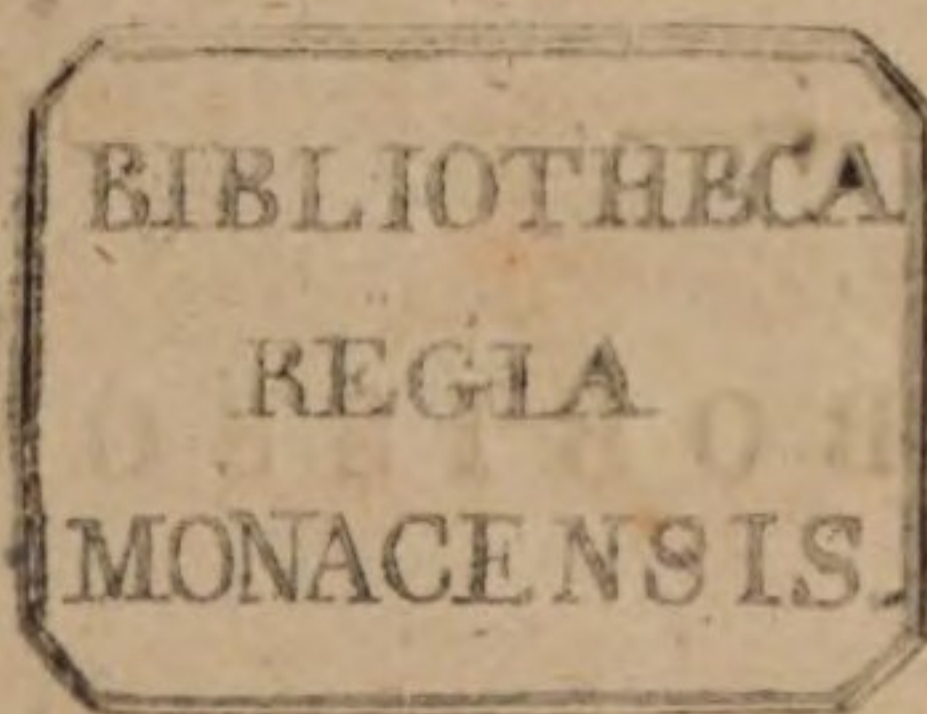
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THE
COMMERCE
OF
ST. PETERSBURG,
WITH
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF THE
TRADE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.
TO WHICH IS ADDED
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING AN
ACCOUNT OF THE USUAL CHARGES ON IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS, CUSTOM-HOUSE DUTIES, TARES, &c.
EXEMPLIFIED BY
INVOICES AND ACCOUNT SALES.

By C. I. BORISSOW.

LONDON:
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—
1819.

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Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

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TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
COUNT LIEVEN,
AMBASSADOR

OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS,
AT THE COURT OF GREAT BRITAIN,

&c. &c. &c.

YOUR Excellency's strenuous and successful efforts to promote the best interests of Russia, have induced me to take the liberty to present to Your Excellency this little work, in humble confidence of a favourable reception, well knowing the kindness Your Excellency has constantly shown to those who are desirous of becoming serviceable to their Country and useful to Society in general. It is this public spiritedness in Your Excellency, which leads me to hope for patronage to a treatise

DEDICATION.

whose tendency is to facilitate the intercourse between the Russian and English nations. Your Excellency in reviewing the events of the last eighteen years under the wise government of our present most gracious Emperor, must have had great satisfaction in observing the rapid progress of Commerce, the sure forerunner of Industry and Wealth, which, by introducing their natural attendants, Arts and Sciences, will awaken a pleasing persuasion that the Russian Nation is gradually and infallibly advancing to a high pitch of pre-eminence and power.

Allow me to express to Your Excellency the happiness I feel in having the honour of subscribing myself

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

Most obedient and

Most devoted servant,

C. I. BORISSOW.

London, July 26, 1819.

P R E F A C E.

THE great mercantile intercourse between England and Russia, particularly St. Petersburg, with its continually increasing trade, has long merited a minute examination of its particular circumstances, and although every merchant possesses more or less knowledge of the general course of trade, and of those branches especially which relate to his own concerns, yet an accurate relation of the whole, and a methodical examination of the different branches, in respect to the trade of this city, will, I flatter myself, not be uninteresting to the mercantile world in general.

The inquiries of many respectable English merchants, who wished to inform themselves of the peculiarities of the Russian Commerce, which I have had the happiness of explaining to their satisfaction, suggested to me the first idea of composing the present work.

It will be generally allowed that the success of an adventure greatly depends upon the correctness of the calculations, and the dispatch with which it is executed ; and that an advantageous opportunity is not only often irrevocably lost, by the delays of obtaining the necessary information, &c., but frequently such delays are attended with actual loss. It has been my object clearly to explain the trade of this city in its various branches ; and I trust I have succeeded in rendering it useful to men of business. What has been wanting to my own experience and knowledge, has been kindly supplied by my friends, by the information of my correspondents abroad, and by the treatise of Mr. D——f upon this subject, which has been my principal guide.

Notwithstanding all the care taken, many errors may probably be found ; yet I hope that the general tenor of the whole will induce my readers to regard them with indulgence. With respect to the style, the nature of the subject required that I should render it as plain and intelligible as possible.

From the fluctuating nature of Commerce, many changes must necessarily occur, and these principally arise from the different regulations of government which occasionally take place; if therefore these changes, or other such circumstances should occur, it is hoped that nevertheless, they will not materially affect the value of this work, as it will still afford sufficient grounds for forming correct calculations, and at the same time enable men of business to draw a just comparison between present and former periods.

THE AUTHOR.

From the historical records of Connecticut many
instances must necessarily occur, and these must
be taken from the distinct regulations of the
state which occasionally are made. It is
these changes of order which are
made, it is hoped, that will be
not essentially affect the rights of this state, as it
will be a permanent one. In the
regulations, and in the same
line of business, there is a connection between

the state and the people.
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THE
COMMERCE
OF
ST. PETERSBURG.

THE Commerce of the Russian empire, both in respect to its Imports and Exports, is very extensive, and would require to be made the subject of a larger work than is here intended. In treating on this subject, an expert writer would have to examine its mercantile intercourse with all European nations, as also with China, Bucharia, Persia, &c. separately; but as this is out of my present plan, I shall confine myself to a description of that of St. Petersburg only, which will serve to give a general idea of the whole.

It is generally known that Peter I. was the founder of this celebrated imperial city,

Foundation
of St. Pe-
tersburg.

which has since become so important in every respect, but chiefly for its extended and flourishing commerce. In the year 1703 he laid the foundation of it at the mouth of the navigable river Neva, wisely calculating that this situation, so favoured by nature, would insure the future prosperity and happiness of his subjects, which, with paternal solicitude, he was so anxious to promote. The privileges he granted to this growing commercial city, and the advantageous conditions on which foreigners were invited to settle there, greatly encouraged the rising trade. Arts and sciences, inseparably following civilization, were highly promoted by useful institutions and privileges, and the rapid advance of commerce, in consequence of the impulse given to it, confirmed the illustrious founder in his noble intention of rendering St. Petersburg the grand emporium of commerce for the Russian empire. The present grandeur of St. Petersburg, and the high degree of commercial importance to which it is now raised, prove, that the sanguine hopes of that monarch for the prosperity of the new city are fully realized, and that all the plans he laid with so much wisdom and foresight have succeeded to his wishes.

The geographical situation of St. Petersburg and that of Cronstadt, about twenty-five wersts (nearly fifteen miles) distant from it; the secure port of the latter, which is of incalculable advantage to St. Petersburg; the connexion of the river Neva with the Baltic, &c. are all too well known to the commercial world to require any description. We find by a minute investigation, that there is no port in the Baltic better calculated to maintain the commercial intercourse between the interior of Russia and the rest of Europe, together with other distant countries, than that of St. Petersburg. The natural communications with the interior of the empire have during the last twenty years been considerably improved by means of immense canals dug for this purpose, by which a great part of the navigable rivers have been connected, and a junction of the Caspian and Black Seas with the Baltic been consequently effected.

Situation of
St. Peters-
burg.

The Russian government uses, even at the present time, every means in its power to bring the water conveyance to the greatest possible perfection. The advantage the interior continually derives from it is incalculable, as by this means the transport of Russian commodities is effected, not only to St. Petersburg,

Water con-
veyance.

but likewise to various other ports of the Baltic, and the great benefit thence resulting to the interior trade is too obvious to require a detail. This conveyance promotes the sale of goods, lessens the expenses of carriage, and consequently brings them much cheaper to market. I might also venture to assert, that the same causes have operated strongly in generally improving the industry of the Russian nation. The produce of the interior is brought to the capital in large flat-bottomed vessels called barks (troughs). In the year 1818 the natural produce and manufactures destined for exportation were brought to St. Petersburg in four thousand one hundred and thirty-four whole and two thousand five hundred and sixteen half-barks, besides three thousand nine hundred and fifty-two boats. The water conveyance of the summer is succeeded in winter by caravans, which chiefly bring manufactured goods, such as sail-cloth, ravenduck, Muscovy leather, &c.

Different
classes of
Merchants.

Merchants throughout Russia are divided into three classes, called guilds, which are rated in proportion to the capitals they return. For the purpose of being admitted into one of these guilds, it is only necessary to state your capital, rank, and birth, according to the guild

you propose to enter. Each guild has different privileges, according to its different class. Merchants of the first guild have an unlimited right of trade both foreign and domestic; those of the second guild are limited to the Russian empire; and merchants of the third guild to the retail trade only.

A merchant of the first guild must give in his capital at fifty thousand rubles at least; of the second guild, at twenty thousand rubles; and of the third, of eight thousand rubles. The taxes levied on the estimated capital amount to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., besides some other petty contributions; so that merchants of the first class pay about two thousand six hundred rubles; of the second, about one thousand one hundred rubles; and of the third, about four hundred rubles.

According to treaties concluded between Russia and other nations, and in pursuance of the regulations instituted for foreigners, every merchant, of whatever nation, has a right to exercise commerce in Russia, on entering one of the above-mentioned guilds and paying the proportionate taxes. The English enjoyed, according to a former treaty, the exclusive privilege of trading to St. Petersburg without becoming Russian citizens or

Different
rights of
Merchants.

subjects, or paying any other taxes than the custom-house duties ; but this commercial treaty, which secured to the English several additional privileges, not only in preference to all other nations, but even to the natives themselves, expired on the 25th of March 1807. On the first of January a manifest was published, regulating not only the different ranks of the Russian merchants, but likewise their privileges and distinctions in preference to other nations. By this manifest there was no alteration made as to the guilds, but the conditions on which partnerships might be entered into were more determinately fixed. It was now settled, that every partner in a commercial house should enter the same guild and severally pay the contribution, whereas the tax was till then jointly paid by the whole firm. Public companies, consisting of many members, can only be established by a special permission of his Imperial Majesty. By the above manifest merchants of the first guild are privileged to appear at court, as also to drive a carriage with four horses, and to wear a sword or sabre. It is particularly to be observed, that merchants entering into guilds are at the same time bound to take the oath of allegiance ; and the former privilege

of foreign merchants of entering into a guild, without being obliged to take this oath for themselves and their posterity, was in consequence annihilated. In this manifest, likewise, were stated the conditions upon which foreigners were allowed to traffic in Russia in their own names, and in quality of foreigners, which conditions obliged them to enter into the class either of guests or travelling merchants. A guest pays an annual tax of about two thousand six hundred rubles, and a travelling merchant one half of that amount. The privileges of these two classes of merchants are very distinct. The guest is allowed to purchase houses either within or without the town, upon the same footing as other householders; he may drive a carriage and four, and is permitted to erect manufactories in the interior of the empire, and transact business on the public exchange, as a merchant of the first guild. He can also carry on an unlimited wholesale trade throughout the empire; is allowed a free import and export of goods, which may be stored either in his own or government warehouses, and may send them to the three fairs of Makarjeff (now Nishney-Novogorod), Korennaja, and Irbit.

Guests and travelling merchants are prohibited from dealing amongst themselves, except through the intervention of a Russian subject. A guest is permitted to return to his own country at any time with his property, after having paid the duties prescribed by the laws.

The rights of a travelling merchant are much more limited, and he is only allowed to deal on the public exchange by wholesale for the period of six months. After the expiration of a year, he must enter as a guest or remain only as a foreigner not transacting mercantile business. These are the principal provisions of the above mentioned manifest, by which the great privileges before enjoyed by foreigners are in some measure limited, and those of the natives consequently increased in proportion.*

I shall now direct my attention to the following subjects, as having a considerable influence on the trade of Russia.

* His Imperial Majesty has of late wisely extended to the peasants, the privilege of erecting and conducting manufactories ; thus placing the poor peasantry upon an equal footing with the merchants, who formerly enjoyed it as their exclusive right.

WEEKLY MARKETS.

These are particularly useful for the interior trade; they serve not only for the sale of provisions, but in general of all Russian commodities which form the basis of the export trade, and which being thus collected in small quantities are sent to the several staple towns and seaports. These weekly markets in some villages are so considerable as even to surpass many fairs.

FAIRS.

The fairs may be considered as central points for the collection and circulation of all Russian and foreign produce throughout the empire, similar to the markets, but on a larger scale. Merchants from distant countries frequent them, not only for the purpose of vending their goods, but likewise of purchasing others in return. The fairs constituted by the government are very numerous, as in every town one at least must be holden annually, and more if its situation or other circumstances should require it. The most considerable fairs are those of Makarjeff, Korennaja, Rostov, and Irbit, which from the great concourse of traders may rival the

most celebrated fairs of other countries. That of Makarjeff, which is undoubtedly the most considerable, is held near the town of the same name, on the banks of the river Wolga, in the district of Nishney-Novogorod; it commences on the $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{7}$ th of July, and generally lasts three weeks. Not only the Russians themselves, but likewise Poles, Armenians, Persians, Moldavians, Wallachians, and other foreigners of the more southern parts of Europe, arrive there with their goods, which they partly sell and partly barter for others. As foreign goods are subject to no farther duty than what they pay at their entrance into the country, their sale is by no means limited, and the Russian government derives no other advantage from the fairs, than the rent of shops and booths erected for the accommodation of merchants. Although very moderate, they nevertheless form a considerable revenue at the fair of Makarjeff. An adequate idea of the extent of this fair may be formed from the size of the market-place, which government has erected at its own expense, the circumference of which is so immense, that a person in making the circuit of it will have performed a journey of about fifteen wersts (nearly nine miles).

The greatest part of foreign goods are brought thither from St. Petersburg and Moscow. The situation of Makarjeff near the Wolga, one of the largest and most navigable rivers in the Russian empire, and the fine season in which it takes place, are peculiarly favourable to this fair. The transport of goods to and from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Astrachan, Perm, Kasan, Kostroma, Jarostawl, &c., is for the most part effected by water. Goods are usually sent from St. Petersburg to Makarjeff at the end of June or beginning of July, and are generally two or three weeks on their passage. Goods purchased at Makarjeff for China, are sent by the Wolga and Kamma to Perm, and from thence in caravans to the place of their destination. It is not easy to form a just idea of the business transacted at this fair, the value of the goods brought to market amounting to several million rubles.*

* The market of Makarjeff was by an unfortunate accident reduced to ashes on the 7th August 1816, since which time the fair has been held in Nishney-Novogorod, and will henceforth be continued to be held there. This city is the capital of a province of the same name, and is situate on the banks of the Wolga.

MARKET-HOUSES.

These are quadrangular buildings, consisting of shops for the sale of every kind of merchandize, in which are collected all articles necessary for the supply of the inhabitants. Not only the metropolitan cities, but also every capital town of each province is provided with one of these market-houses, which together with the fairs and weekly markets, supply the means of carrying on the trade in the interior of Russia. The business done by shopkeepers and retailers is, therefore, by no means to be compared with that transacted in the above mentioned market-houses.

Custom-
house
duties.

In pursuance of his Russian Majesty's manifest of the 19th December 1810, and other subsequent decrees relating to custom-house duties, the following regulations are enacted.

The ports to which the importation of foreign goods is permitted are :

1. Archangel, in the White Sea.
2. St. Petersburg, Riga, Revel, and Liebau, in the Baltic.
3. Odessa, Feodosia, and Taganrog, in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

From all other ports vessels are excluded, except in ballast.

The importation of foreign goods by land into Russia is allowed only by way of Kovno, Brest-Litovsky, Radziviloff, and Dubossary.

Import and export duties are rated in silver money but paid in bank paper, at a certain *agio* fixed at the beginning of every year, by which the whole payments for that year are regulated. These duties are given at length in the *tarif*, published the 31st of March 1816.

In the respective ports, as well as at the frontier towns above-mentioned, the following documents are required for import goods, *viz.*

1. A declaration in the form prescribed by the statutes relating to the custom-house duties.

2. A certificate of the Russian consul, or, where there is none, of the chief magistrate of the place, specifying the quantity and the quality of the goods, and manifesting, at the same time, that the said goods are neither the produce or manufacture of a hostile country, or belonging to subjects of a country being in hostility with Russia.

3. Bills of lading of all goods imported by sea, except those belonging to the captain or crew of the vessel, as also bills of parcels of

all goods brought by land, except those belonging to the carriers.

Form of
bills of
lading.

In the bills of lading must be mentioned :

1. The quantity and quality of the goods.
2. The names of the shipper and consignee.
3. The place where the goods were shipped, and where they are to be landed.
4. The captain's and vessel's name with the freight.

Goods to
order.

Entrance of goods to order is prohibited, except in American and Brazilian vessels. In this case, importation is permitted with bills of lading, not mentioning the names of those who are to receive the cargo, but furnished however with all the other requisites. In case of any illegal proceeding, the receiver of the cargo is made responsible for the consequences.

Form of
bills of
parcels.

Again, when goods are sent by land, in the bill of parcels must be stated :

1. The quantity and quality of the goods.
2. The name of the consigner and consignee.
3. The place whence the goods are sent, with their place of destination.
4. The names of the waggoners, or other persons, to whose charge they are left.

A neutral vessel entering any port of Russia, must be provided with a passport and a grand bill of sale.

All goods, the documents of which are found to be forged, are seized.

Of forged
or defective
documents
relating to
goods.

Goods not accompanied with all the documents above-mentioned, or which are not conformable to the regulations, are refused admission.

If the owner of the goods, or the captain, or the persons to whose care the goods are committed, plead the loss of the documents, then, upon their making application, a certain time is allowed to enable them to procure others: this time is limited, according as the place whence the goods are brought is more or less distant. If at the expiration of this time no documents are produced, the goods are seized.

If it occurs that in the declaration produced of goods, either brought by sea or land, some of them are not stated, or that it does not correspond with the goods, then the person found guilty of such fraud or neglect is liable to a penalty of double the value of the goods, in addition to the duty mentioned in the tarif.

Every vessel which, after the above-mentioned documents have been examined, is found to be hostile, is condemned.

Of forged
or defective
documents
relating to
vessels.

Every vessel which is found to have one or both the above-mentioned documents forged, is likewise condemned.

If a vessel is totally unprovided with one or both those documents, she is refused entrance to the port.

Smuggling.

A person found guilty of smuggling, not only loses the goods, which must be destroyed, but is likewise compelled to pay the informer the whole value of the seized goods, at the market price, for the payment of which his property is liable; but should this not be sufficient for such payment, the remainder is paid by government. He is also summoned before a court of justice, and his crime being fully proved, is by a public sentence of the court declared to have forfeited his honour, and is also sentenced to be transported for a certain time, according to circumstances.

Who are
responsible
in such
cases.

The persons responsible in such cases are :

1. The merchant who has ordered prohibited goods.

2. The clerks or other persons who are authorized to receive the goods, in case the

merchant by whom the prohibited goods have been ordered, is not to be found.

3. If neither the merchant, clerk, or persons authorized to receive the goods, are forthcoming, then the goods are considered to belong to the captain of the vessel, who thus becomes responsible.

4. When goods are sent by land, and no receiver is found, the waggoner, or person to whose charge the goods were committed, is responsible.

The master of a vessel, or in transport by land the waggoner, or the person to whose care the goods are committed, are only made responsible for the consequences, in case they, contrary to the regulations, take prohibited goods to order, and cannot prove who the owners of such goods are, or to whom they were consigned; also masters, who, taking advantage of the privileges granted to American and Brazilian vessels, receive prohibited goods to order, and cannot prove they belong to any Russian merchant or person living in Russia, become liable.

In specifying the quantity and quality of goods in the bills of lading, or in bills of parcels, it is to be observed, that not only the number of parcels should be stated, but

Exactness
in specifying
goods in
bills of lading
or bills
of parcels.

also what kind of goods each parcel separately contains, with their weight, number, or measure.

If these are not particularized in the bill of lading or bill of parcels, then the invoice, underwritten by the shipper, with the specification of the weight, number, or measure of each parcel, must be annexed to the bill of lading or bill of parcels.

All bills of lading or bills of parcels not conformable to the above regulations, subject the goods to double duties.

Examina-
tion of
goods.

The owner or receiver of goods must duly enter them within a fortnight after their arrival, whether by sea or land, and in case of neglect are liable to a penalty of two per cent. on the amount of the duty.

If on examination the goods are found to exceed the quantity specified in the bill of lading or bill of parcels, they are not only seized, but the owner is likewise liable to a penalty equal to their value at the market price; but if less, then the owner of the goods must pay a double duty on the deficiency.

Should the owner not enter the goods within a fortnight, then those who appear as owners in the bill of lading or bill of parcels, or their agents, or in their absence, the

captain or waggoner, are summoned by the custom-house to be present at the examination, which is made without delay, and an account taken of the weight, number, or measure of the goods.

Should it happen that neither the owner, or any of the above-mentioned persons appear, then the custom-house proceeds to an examination, and if within six months no claim be laid to the goods, they will be sold for the account of government.

After due entrance, goods may be bonded in the custom-house; namely, damageable for three and undamageable for six months; but at the expiration of this time, duty must be paid and the goods withdrawn.

Bonding
goods.

Men are employed by government for the purpose of landing goods, which the owner has nothing more to do with, than to pay them according to a determined rate. As long as the goods remain in the custom-house, particular care must be taken to have them guarded, because it not unfrequently happens that, for want of such precaution, great part of them are either pilfered or spoiled. Till the owner has paid the duty he cannot obtain possession of the goods.

Landing
goods in the
custom-
house.

Tares
fixed.

In order to facilitate trade, the tare on export, as well as import goods, is fixed officially, and by this, custom-house officers are guided. But any merchant dissatisfied with the tare, may have it weighed at pleasure. To explain this more fully, I have added, in the appendix, a list of tares, where will also be found a tarif of duties on export and import goods. I shall only observe here, that to the duties therein mentioned are added quarantine charges, consisting of two per cent. on import and one per cent. on export goods, taken on the amount of duty, as also custom-house charges of four per cent. on import and six per cent. on export goods, taken on the amount of duty and quarantine charges together, which may be clearly understood by the invoices and account-sales I have subjoined.

Sale of
damaged
goods, and
duties
thereon.

It often happens that damaged goods are sold by public auctions, for account of the insurers, in which case the custom-house pursues the following course. An officer having ascertained the current price of such goods, attends the sale and calculates the duty in proportion to the price obtained for the damaged goods. For instance, if the price of good Havannah sugar be fifty ru-

bles per pood, and the duty ten rubles, then damaged fetching only forty rubles per pood, will pay only eight rubles duty. In order to prevent every abuse and effectually secure the credit of the Russian commerce with the insurers, these public sales can only take place after the goods have been carefully examined, the damaged separated, and the sale publicly advertised three different times; and only then by single parcels, barrels, boxes, or in small quantities.

With a view to enable merchants to extend their business and facilitate the circulation of capital, the present Emperor of Russia erected, in the year 1806, a discount-office, where good bills may be discounted, and money raised on the security of goods at one-half per cent. per month: this refers, however, only to bills drawn by merchants being Russian subjects, or goods proved to be Russian produce. Bills cannot be discounted or money raised on goods for less time than eight days, nor longer than six months. For transacting this business particular brokers are appointed, whose office it is to investigate the solidity of merchants and examine the quality of goods; they are made responsible for the consequence with their own property.

Discount
office.

Bills of
exchange.

The statute laws concerning bills of exchange, still in force, were enacted by the Czar Peter I, in the year 1729, being founded on the same basis as those of Hamburg and Amsterdam. As these laws are too prolix to be inserted here, I shall only remark that every bill of exchange, to be considered lawful, must be drawn on stamped paper in the following proportions, *viz.*

For a sum to 500 ru. B. N. 2 rubles

From 501 to 1,000 rubles 3 ditto

1,001 to 3,000 ditto 6 ditto

3,001 to 5,000 ditto 10 ditto

5,001 to 8,000 ditto 15 ditto

8,001 to 10,000 ditto 20 ditto

10,001 to 15,000 ditto 25 ditto

15,001 to 20,000 ditto 30 ditto

20,001 to 25,000 ditto 35 ditto

25,001 to 30,000 ditto 40 ditto

30,001 to 35,000 ditto 45 ditto

35,001 to 40,000 ditto 50 ditto

40,001 to 45,000 ditto 55 ditto

45,001 to 50,000 ditto 60 ditto

Sums above fifty thousand rubles are divided into several bills. To cover these duties, the St. Petersburg merchant charges his friends with three-eighths per cent. on the amount of the draft.

The statute laws concerning bankrupts Bankrupt laws. were enacted in 1801, during the reign of the Emperor Paul I.; they are very prolix, and for the most part like those of other countries, and consequently of little interest to foreigners. It may, however, be necessary to observe briefly, that after the failure of a merchant has been publicly advertised three times, the creditors must prefer their claims within the following terms, *viz.* creditors residing in the same town, within three months; creditors living in any part of Europe, more or less distant, within nine months; and all others within eighteen months. After these terms are elapsed, no claims can be admitted.

All goods found in the possession of a bankrupt, or in his warehouse, even those consigned to him by foreign merchants, and which by no means belong to him, are appropriated by the assignees to the payment of his debts. But if, at the time a merchant declares himself insolvent, any goods consigned to him are still lying in the custom-house, and have not come into the possession of the bankrupt, such goods are delivered to the owners, and cannot be appropriated by the assignees. This is not the case when the goods are ordered by himself and for his own account,

which is provided for by the following enactment :

“ If a bankrupt has received the bills of
 “ lading of goods sent for his own account,
 “ or if goods consigned to him have already
 “ come into his possession, then the said goods
 “ shall be sold for the benefit of the creditors,
 “ and the owners receive only their share
 “ with the other creditors.”

Brokers
and selec-
tors.

In St. Petersburg, as in other mercantile places, sworn brokers and selectors are appointed, who are bound to act according to instructions furnished by government. I have mentioned in the appendix the charges for selecting goods.

Brokers'
commis-
sion.

Brokers' commission is very high in St. Petersburg; their instructions permitting them to charge both the seller and purchaser with a half per cent on goods, and the drawer and purchaser of bills of exchange with a quarter per cent. The native Russians are by custom exempted from paying their share of brokerage, either on goods sold or bought by them; in this case the broker loses a half per cent and only gets a half per cent from the other party. It has also, within a few years, become customary not to charge brokerage to the purchaser of bills. A ship broker's com-

mission is one ruble per last, charged to the charterer as well as the freighter of the vessel, in addition to the charges for stamped paper, manifest, &c.

Brokers of every description are obliged to hand, as soon as possible, to each contracting party, a note, under his own signature, written on stamped paper, expressing all the conditions of the transaction. If this note is reciprocally underwritten by the seller and purchaser, as the form requires, then the transaction must stand good, and every condition be strictly fulfilled; but in case one of the contracting parties, by negligence, or for any other reason, should omit to fulfil any of the conditions, then the injured party need only apply at the custom-house, where he will obtain redress, and the other party be compelled to fulfil all the conditions of the contract.

Strictly speaking, no business is legal but what is settled by brokers, and for no others can application be made to the custom-house; but, as between men of honour a word is held binding, business is transacted on the exchange of St. Petersburg to a very great extent, without the mediation of brokers. Although these, as I said before, lose half their

commission with the native Russians, their business is nevertheless so advantageous, that every active man not only gets a very good income, but there are some whose annual gains are equal to those of the first rate merchants. The number of brokers employed on the exchange of St. Petersburg is very great, and their duty much more easy than in many other places, for instance, Hamburg, Amsterdam, &c. where they are, in a certain measure, responsible for the quality of the goods, which is never the case in St. Petersburg. Several export goods, as tallow, hemp, oil, &c. are sold with the expression *selected*, and others, as well as the greatest part of import goods, from samples, the whole lot being first examined by the purchaser.

Public
auctions.

Public auctions are always managed by sworn auctioneers, established by government, and their charges are two per cent. to be paid by the owner of the goods.

The business of selectors is likewise very profitable. Although a selector is not permitted to do any broker's business, it is nevertheless very natural that, having the best knowledge of goods belonging to their branch, they should be often employed as mediators between the seller and purchaser, in preference

to any broker. This only applies to export goods, as few import goods are subject to selection.

Great convenience arises to a merchant *Artelshiks*. of St. Petersburg from their workmen called *artelshiks*. These receive goods bought, and overlook the shipping and delivery of goods sold, and pay or receive the money for them; besides this, they are employed in many domestic departments, such as footmen, coachmen, &c.; in short, they possess the unlimited confidence of the merchants.

To such *artelshik* a merchant's whole stock is often delivered in charge; he is then called an *ambarnoy* or warehouseman, and becomes responsible for every deficiency in the goods.

Usually from fifty to sixty of these *artelshiks* form an *artel* or company. They club together and raise a fund to carry on their business and give security to the merchants, who are charged for work done, at a rate agreed on between the two parties. They have certain acknowledged regulations, which are binding on every member of an *artel*, and these may contribute greatly to the great confidence merchants place in them. The first principle of their constitution is, that the whole body is responsible for every individual

member. Any loss a merchant suffers from the fraud, neglect, or even ignorance of an artelshik, in the discharge of any business whatsoever, is made good by the artel, who is punished by the company according to his guilt, either by a fine in money, or by exclusion from the company for a certain time, or even for ever. Also for misconduct an artelshik is subjected to a certain penalty, which is distributed amongst the poor. At first sight, the annual gain of such artelshiks may be thought trifling, but it is, in fact, somewhat considerable, and as they have always an opportunity of doing business on their own account, their income is increased in proportion. Instances have occurred of such artelshiks having come to St. Petersburg with barely sufficient to enter an artel, and by their activity and frugality realizing a fortune of more than twenty thousand rubles. This may appear surprising ; but any person acquainted with the national character of the Russians, and who knows how easily they forego every unnecessary comfort, even in its most rigorous meaning, and how indefatigable they are in point of gain, will easily conceive that instances of the above-mentioned nature are by no means rare.

The commerce of St. Petersburg, as in Commerce in general. general that of the whole empire, with other European nations, may be rather said to be active than passive, and it therefore necessarily follows that business is mostly transacted by agents. This class of merchants consists chiefly of foreigners by extraction, who form the most respectable as well as most considerable part of the exchange. The number of native Russians employed in foreign trade is proportionally very small. There are, notwithstanding, in St. Petersburg several Russian houses which maintain a very extensive correspondence, and transact considerable business in quality of agents for foreigners, or on their own account with foreign countries. Their large capitals together with their honourable manner of doing business, has of late years induced foreigners to place great confidence in them, in preference to any foreign merchants. The greatest part of the St. Petersburg merchants consisting, as before mentioned, of agents, a great variety in the manner of transacting business naturally occurs, and this may account for their difference of charges in executing orders.

The export trade of St. Petersburg is carried on in the following manner. Russian

merchants arrive from the interior during the winter, say from October to the end of April, to contract for their goods with the agents. These contracts are settled on condition that the whole or part of the amount be advanced; and in the latter case, the remainder is paid on the delivery of the goods, which usually takes place in the spring, or during the months of May, June, or July, according to the agreement of the parties. The different conditions of a contract cause a variation of from eight to ten per cent. in the price, which is naturally higher or lower as the time appointed for the delivery is more or less early. Formerly contracts with advances for the whole amount of the goods were very common, because the Russian merchant with this money purchased the contracted goods from the peasants, or at the fairs, without which advances they would have been unable to procure the quantity of goods contracted for, and to bring them to market. But as the Russian merchants, since that time, have become much more opulent, such contracts are now seldom necessary, as they make purchases with their own capitals and at their own risk. They however usually contract for one half of their goods in the winter, to secure a certain profit, and keep the

remainder to take advantage of the market prices during the summer, which on an average are higher than the contract prices; although it not unfrequently happens that political events, or other unforeseen circumstances, reduce the prices in the summer lower than even the contract prices in the winter.

The chief articles of contract are hemp, flax, tallow, hempseed-oil, potash, and iron; other goods are seldom contracted for. Every contract, to be legally binding, must be drawn on stamped paper, but as this is rather expensive, purchasers generally avoid it; but in so doing, great caution must be observed in the choice of the seller. When the seller is considered honourable, the broker's agreement (containing an exact account of the quantity and quality of the goods, price, time of delivery, manner of payment, &c.) is deemed sufficient.

Articles of
contract.

A contract drawn on stamped paper must be entered at the custom-house, where, in case the seller fails to fulfil his part, the purchaser, after having made a due protest, may obtain an authority to purchase, on his own account, goods of the same quantity and quality as those specified in the contract, at the market price; these the offending party is obliged to pay for, and indemnify the other

Nature of
contracts.

How goods
are brought
to market.

for all expenses and difference in price that may occur. Purchases on contract are very often made by virtue of express orders from abroad, and in this case the St. Petersburg merchant usually takes upon himself the risk of the advances and fulfilment of the contract, charging his correspondent a *deledere* of two per cent. It is usual for several of the less opulent Russian merchants to associate together, in order to freight one or more barks, employed in the conveyance of goods to St. Petersburg. There are, however, many who load thirty or forty of these barks with goods on their own account for St. Petersburg, and as many more for Riga. The barks for the latter place are usually laden with corn in preference to other goods. Manufactured goods and other more valuable articles of Russian produce, are always sent by land, on account of the heavy loss that would be incurred, were such cargo to be lost or damaged, there being no means of effecting insurance on a cargo shipped on board a bark. Although the government pays every attention, and expends considerable sums to render the canal and river conveyance as secure as possible, yet it often happens that barks are lost in some of the most dan-

gerous passes. In dry summers barks are frequently detained for want of water several weeks longer than their usual time of arrival. These barks, which are built with scarcely any iron, when discharged, are sold in St. Petersburg for the value of the wood, and employed for various purposes, the obstructions in some parts rendering their return impracticable, and in others too expensive to be attempted.

Manufactured goods, as well as bristles, Muscovy-leather, wax, &c. are generally purchased to order in the course of the winter and housed for exportation. In the purchase of such articles it is the interest of foreign merchants to place an unlimited confidence in their St. Petersburg friends, and leave them at liberty to act according to their judgment, and not limit them by such restrictions as would prevent their taking advantage of the variations in price and other circumstances, which frequently occur in the winter transport.

It is allowed to be the fact that business is executed in St. Petersburg with more punctuality and dispatch, than in most other considerable mercantile places. The whole export business is effected in the short space

Purchase of
manufac-
tured goods.

Dispatch
with which
business is
executed.

of five or six months, which is still reduced by a great number of holidays, during which all work is forbidden. The assiduity and care which must necessarily be employed in selecting, receiving, and shipping so large a quantity and such a variety of articles in the short time in which it is executed, excite the astonishment of foreigners who have witnessed it.

Reimburse-
ment.

An agent receiving orders from abroad for the purchase of Russian produce, usually receives at the same time an order for reimbursement upon London, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Vienna, Paris, or Bremen, those being the places upon which St. Petersburg draws, where the amount of the invoice is paid on inclosing the bill of lading. The drawer is then usually ordered to make insurance on the goods, the shipment of which differs little from that of other countries.

Vessels,
where load-
ed or dis-
charged.

If the orders from abroad are so considerable as to make a whole ship's cargo, then a charter-party is concluded with the captain; but it often happens that vessels are chartered abroad and sent for the express purpose of fetching cargoes. As only vessels of a small size and drawing not more than nine feet water can go up to St. Petersburg, those of

larger burden load at Cronstadt, whither the cargoes are sent in lighters; as soon as the goods are put on board the lighters, they go for the account and risk of the principal, who is usually advised of it, with the number or name of such lighters.

The native Russian merchants do in general little business abroad on their own account; but it frequently happens that, finding towards the autumn part of their stock yet undisposed of, they make a shipment of it abroad (especially if hemp or tallow), on their own account: but in this case they employ St. Petersburg agents, who manage the whole business for a moderate commission.

In order to give to my readers an idea of the merchants of St. Petersburg, together with a slight view of their respective business, as well as of the business in general carried on in St. Petersburg, I have thought the following list of Imports and Exports would not be misplaced here.

GENERAL LIST
OF THE
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
IN ST. PETERSBURG, 1818.

	IMPORTS. Rubles.	EXPORTS. Rubles.
Amburger and Co., F. W.....	340,430	1,093,023
Do..... Transit	257,000	—
Abrahams, J. D.....	664,261	—
Anderson and Moberly	1,480,635	977,825
Bach, Bayley, and Co.....	939,508	1,427,532
Do..... Transit	25,000	—
Bagge and Co.	2,641,885	399,307
Barnes and Co., Thomas.....	461,035	329,953
Beyer, Rudolph	170,906	241,579
Blessig and Co.....	800,601	847,879
Bonenblust and Co.....	112,885	—
Bock, W. and Son, H. C...	645,785	79,736
Bohtlingk, N. D.....	544,753	209,801
Boissonet, Louis	626,637	63,549
Bruun, Carl	42,410	13,220
Bruun, Alexander	1,900	—
Carr and Co.....	626,165	2,245,359
Carstens, Johannes	393,030	158,424
Cattley and Forrester.....	1,683,205	5,129,879
Cerclett, Camille	250,444	23,840
Chlaponin, Semen, Transit ...	50,000	—
Clementz and Berg.....	8,079,318	381,928
Cleminius, C. H.....	358,515	—
Cramer, Brothers	876,566	1,950,152

	IMPORTS. Rubles.	EXPORTS. Rubles.
Cramp and Co., W. A.....	2,177,071	2,203,374
Colombi, Zea, and Co.....	824,970	140,296
Cochran and Co. J.	215,427	472,336
Consolat, Maxim.	246,685	295,690
Cubli, P.	91,342	—
Dahler and Son, Christ.	456,820	162,691
Dawson and Co., Adam	1,696,605	117,015
Dyrssen and Co., Johan	225,443	18,911
Engberts, Engbert	117,851	13,842
Feldtmann, Brothers	732,503	28,832
Forsyth, David	273,527	702,565
Frehse, J. W. L.....	1,908,574	382,435
Friedeberg, Samuel.....	108,518	—
Geiger, Fried.....	308,991	26,903
Gerdaun and Co., J. G. M.....	617,933	123,310
Gordon, Robert.....	15,000	36,015
Gramman and Co., Charles...	264,786	413,992
Do..... Transit	17,000	—
Gray and Co., William	1,605,328	823,215
Grooten, Fried.....	446,850	43,119
Gulich and Co., N.....	706,669	481,970
Hanf, F. C.	785,662	1,911,829
Haeseler and Co.....	1,108,193	233,795
Do..... Transit	25,000	—
Heimbürger, Peter.....	1,002,421	369,033
Higginbotham, John	108,329	143,814
Hill and Wishaw	2,031,083	3,502,800
Holliday, George	564,958	657,008
Holm, Karl	2,181,169	349,677
Do..... Transit	260,000	—

	IMPORTS. Rubles.	EXPORTS. Rubles.
Janssen, Lukas	101,295	—
Jantzen, J. M.	574,127	6,247
Isenbeck and Co.....	199,118	1,018,904
Jubb, John	1,422,816	315,888
Kislow, Sachar	—	510
Koch and Co., A. W.....	387,045	199,079
Kolesoff	13,000	—
Do..... Transit	670,620	—
Korsinkin and Labkow, } Transit	654,500	—
Krasnoglasow, P., Transit...	80,500	—
Kiselew, Fedor.....	30,000	27,310
Krause, M. and J.....	5,403,262	27,379
Kummel and Brandt, F. W...	1,365,980	566,878
Kussow, Iwan.....	169,815	—
Lantz and Co., J.....	218,050	242,390
Lentz, Gustar	147,700	132,056
Lewis, John D.....	1,449,603	2,578,368
Liddel and Co., James	1,116,925	2,406,913
Lister, Thomas.....	356,644	—
Livio, Brothers.....	2,336,222	695,474
Lopes, Joze Francisco	377,050	251,012
Marsh and Telschau	272,317	10,766
Meyer and Bruxner	6,667,512	5,594,769
Do..... Transit	188,000	—
Meyer and Co., J. L.....	769,457	632,607
Meybohm and Co.	622,017	223,270
Molas, Salvador.....	104,503	38,505
Mollwo and Son.....	4,455,934	1,708,057
Do..... Transit	437,000	—

	IMPORTS. Rubles.	EXPORTS. Rubles.
Morgan, Stephan	1,690,178	2,023,641
Mortzfeldt and Co.....	361,585	756,023
Morash and Co., Paul	275,625	—
Naht, Moxon and Co.....	3,805,028	898,330
Nickols and Plincke	1,568,260	950
Nottbeck, C. S.....	78,600	8,672
Oesterreich, Johann	5,200	—
Pasko and Co., Alexander	90,707	221,441
Paris, Warre, Harvey, and Co.	5,056,452	6,109,352
Parkinson and Hoth	14,884	135,725
Pflug and Son, Gabr	333,438	1,096,616
Pierling and Co., Benedict ...	222,916	600
Platzman and Gossler.....	381,110	—
Pleske and Co., Edward.....	233,688	43,379
Poschimadie, Nekit, Transit...	170,000	—
Prehn, C. L.....	439,880	2,326,619
Rall, A. F.	706,619	166,906
Ramsay, James.....	884,529	1,545,658
Reschke and Co.....	714,893	285,477
Rubenstrunck and Co.....	1,008,747	—
Do..... Transit	20,000	—
Samada, Baum, and Co.....	1,363,239	150,274
Sasonow, Pawell	141,422	34,376
Schadimirowsky, Alexander...	474,934	42,083
Scheer and Co., August	1,767,391	728,524
Schlusser and Co.....	895,220	1,020,366
Do..... Transit	15,000	—
Schokin, Iwan, Transit	55,356	—
Schroder and Co., H. E.....	2,511,894	484,055
Schwartz and Co., G. and E....	18,570	8,656

	IMPORTS. Rubles.	EXPORTS. Rubles.
Severin and Sons, J. A.....	1,571,786	286,717
Do..... Transit	688,000	—
Simonds and Co., W. M.....	5,132,021	6,778,888
Simonsen and Co., Asmus.....	595,960	275,547
Slinin and Sons, Jefim.....	20,000	—
Socher, J. M.	134,877	4,390
Solotarew, Iwan, Transit ...	732,000	—
Stewart and Co., Allan	2,160,006	390,600
Stieglitz and Co.	21,019,550	2,334,704
Sterky, Gustav.	614,114	3,094,034
Sutthoff, H. A.	604,230	65,867
Sutugin, Peter	149,245	—
Suworow, Alexander	—	107,495
Tangate, Robert	38,735	—
Thal, C. D.	454,400	16,862
Thomson, Bonar, and Co. ...	4,599,328	5,669,027
Thornton, Cayley, and Co...	1,615,030	8,182,402
Thorntons, Melville, and Co..	1,109,613	3,370,405
Tschorokow, Brothers	328,680	—
Do..... Iwan, Transit.....	248,000	—
Tschussow, Peter	8,766	900
Undritz, Ludw.....	496,277	61,135
Veit, H. and M. D.	2,290,623	536,913
Venning, John	1,621,289	1,156,277
Vernon and Co., Thomas.....	209,358	40,891
Wasser, D.	824,628	44,463
Wendt, Louis	677,005	677,548
Westly, John.....	185,610	162,539
Wilks, Grafton	710,734	101,302
Wright and Co., Thomas	1,792,077	1,416,400

	IMPORTS. Rubles.	EXPORTS. Rubles.
Zwickey, D.	99,270	6,004
Sundry Individuals, Captains, &c. }	1,350,348	101,294
	151,997,149	98,983,875

The principal commodities for the export trade of St. Petersburg are iron, copper, hemp, first, second and third sort, flax-codilla, cordage, tallow and tallow-candles, wax and wax-candles, soap, potash, hemp-seed-oil, linseed-oil, isinglass, tobacco in leaves, horse-hair, treacle, bristles, muscovy-leather, sole-leather, tar, pitch, linen-yarn, feathers and down, wool, caviar, tea, horse-tails, hareskins, morocco, bear-skins, calve-skins, deals, spars, mats, quills, hats, ox and deer-tongues, glass of different kinds, sail-cloth, ravenduck, flems, drillings, different kinds of napkin-cloth, linen of different sorts, wheat, rye, linseed, hops, ox and cow-horns and bones, and various other goods of less consequence. The value of export goods from St. Petersburg amounted in the year 1818 to about ninety-nine million rubles. As a minute description of their quality, the

Articles of
export.

manner of selecting, packing, lading, and other circumstances, may not be uninteresting to every man of business, I have thought proper to describe more particularly those goods which form the principal part of the exports.

IRON.

I shall begin by describing the article iron, this forming one of the principal objects of exportation from St. Petersburg, and therefore deserving particular notice. The iron-mines of Siberia yield annually upwards of five millions of poods. Although it is undeniable that the Swedish iron excels the Russian in quality, nevertheless more than eight hundred thousand poods are annually exported from St. Petersburg, and Sweden herself receives a considerable quantity of it. Russia principally supplies North America and England, as well as most of the other countries of Europe, with this article. The iron receives its different denominations from the names of the owners of the several iron-mines. For instance, the iron from the mines of Mr. Demidow is called Demidow's iron; that from the mines of Jacowlev, is called Jacowlev's iron, &c. The iron produced from Nicolay

Demidow's mines is esteemed the best, and is usually somewhat dearer than any other. Iron is brought to market in long bars, about three inches broad, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch thick, each bar weighing from sixty to seventy pounds, and is assorted according to its quality, into old-zobel and new-zobel. By the term old-zobel is understood soft and pliant iron, and by new-zobel, hard and brittle iron. The former, namely old-zobel, is commonly dearer, and, as before mentioned, that of Mr. N. Demidow is the best. This is distinguished only by the marks CCNAD stamped upon it, which are the initial letters of the Russian words : Old-zobel Nicolay Akimfeowitsch Demidow. Jacowlev's iron is marked PSI, and that of Gregory Alexandrowitsch Demidow TAD ; all other iron is marked with the letters CC or HC, the former of which marks the old, and the latter the new-zobel.

This article having in latter years become a particular object of speculation, has consequently been subject to great variation in price, and risen from $2\frac{1}{4}$ rubles, to the present price of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ rubles per pood ; besides, this high price is a natural consequence of a combination of circumstances tending to the same point. For the last

twenty years, the improvement of iron has principally occupied the attention of the owners of iron-mines; the consumption of the interior has considerably increased, and must continue to do so, in proportion as the advancing civilization of the country enlarges the demand for this generally useful and necessary metal. The necessities of life have risen almost two hundred per cent, and an augmentation in the price of labour is the natural consequence. The same cause has likewise affected the expenses of carriage from the Siberian mines.

The pliability of the bars is generally reckoned the test of the quality of iron. If the iron can be easily bent without being broken, it is a proof of its good quality. There is also iron called *assorted iron* which consists of bars of from one to four inches square. These are generally purchased by foreigners, and made according to their orders. Hoop-iron is usually 1 inch broad and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.

Iron being a cheap and compact article, it generally happens that ships'-captains take it in as ballast with a cargo of hemp, flax, or other light goods, and then commonly no freight is required, but only primage and some gratification to the captains, which

they are very well satisfied with. If iron is to be shipped in a vessel laying at Cronstadt, then the charges of lightering from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt are payed by the shipper.

One hundred and twenty poods of iron make a last, and sixty-three poods an English ton.

COPPER.

This useful metal, of which Russia annually produces about one hundred and seventy thousand poods, is an object of great consequence, not only for the interior trade of Russia but also for exportation. There are very considerable and numerous copper-mines in Russia and Siberia, but those which supply the market of St. Petersburg are the following: *viz.* that of Mr. Gregory Alex. Demidow, Mr. Wasily Alex. Paschkow, and Alexander Knauff. Of these three sorts the copper from the mines of Mr. G. A. Demidow is preferred, on account of its superior quality and ductility, and is therefore readily purchased at two rubles more per pood than the others; the marks on it are

ГAD and C 3

The first three are the initial letters of the owner of the mines, and the other two denote the name of the mine, namely that of Sucksun.

The copper produced from the mines of Mr. Paschkow is marked

B 3 and BE 3

which denote the names of his two mines, Woskresensky and Werchutorsky.

That from the mines of Mr. A. Knauff is marked

AK
HO 3

being the initial letters of his name and that of his mine called Jugowa.

The copper which on the exchange of St. Petersburg is known by the name of Kasitzky copper, bearing the mark A K simply, is equal in quality and price to that of Mr. Paschkow, but is not always to be procured.

The principal copper mines are situated in the districts of Perm and Orenburg, and the copper is brought to market either in pigs or plates. The former are in long squares of different sizes, weighing from thirty to one hundred and twenty pounds; the plates are

of an oval form of about one pood ten pounds weight, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an arschin (twenty-one English inches) in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an arschin (fourteen English inches) in breadth. These are commonly one or two rubles dearer than the pigs. Copper in bolts and leaves is made to order according to the demand.

Besides the consumption of St. Petersburg, amounting to about twenty-five thousand poods, and consisting chiefly of the above-mentioned three sorts, there is a great trade carried on in copper plates of one square arsh and about one pood in weight, in Orenburg, with the Kirgises and Buchares, and in Astrachan with the Persians, and a great quantity of this metal is likewise sent by land to Poland, Austria, and Germany.

One hundred and twenty poods of copper make a last, and sixty-three poods an English ton.

HEMP.

This forms a very important article of export from St. Petersburg, and deserves particular notice. It is assorted according to its quality into clean hemp, or first sort; out-shot hemp, or second sort; half-clean hemp, or third sort; and hemp-codilla.

Of the three first sorts there is annually exported from St. Petersburg about two millions of poods, the greatest part of which is shipped in English and American vessels, which usually take clean hemp in preference to the other sorts. The greatest part of out-shot hemp is shipped to England, Sweden, Denmark, and France, but Lubeck takes half clean hemp in preference. Although the other sorts are likewise sent to these different countries, the above-mentioned are more generally in demand. A great quantity of all sorts of hemp is also shipped to Prussia, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Mecklenburg. This article is brought to the market of St. Petersburg from the interior of Russia beyond Moscow by water, by the means of the junction of different rivers and canals, and the quality of the hemp depends very much on the country in which it is produced. Hemp brought from Karatshev is the best; next to this, that produced in Belev; and the hemp from Gshatsk is considered inferior to the latter.

As soon as the hemp is brought down in the spring, or in the course of the summer, it must immediately be selected and made up in bundles; both which operations are performed by sworn selectors and binders ap-

pointed by government for this purpose, and it is a well known fact, that this is done with great impartiality and exactness.

A bundle of clean hemp weighs

from 55 to 65 poods.

Ditto out-shot 48 to 55 do.

Ditto half-clean 40 to 45 do.

Binding of hemp is paid for at the rate of 2 rubles 50 copecs for clean, 2 rubles for out-shot, and 1 ruble 50 copecs for half-clean hemp, per bundle; one half of which is paid by the seller, and the other half by the purchaser, charged accordingly by their agents.

The expense of selecting hemp is fifty copecs per bercovitz, and is the same for every sort. To every bundle of assorted hemp is attached a ticket with the names of the selector, binder, and owner, together with the date and year. Also to every bundle is affixed a piece of lead, stamped on one side with the name of the selector, and on the other, the sort of hemp and when selected. The external marks of good hemp are, its being of an equal green colour and free from spills; but its good quality is proved by the strength of the fibre, which should be fine, thin, and long. The first sort must, therefore, be quite clean

and free from spills ; the out-shot hemp is less so ; and the half-clean hemp contains a still greater portion of spills, and is moreover of mixed qualities and colours.

As a perfect knowledge of the qualities of hemp and flax can only be acquired by experience and attention, agents usually employ men constantly occupied in this business ; by which means they are sure of getting goods of the best quality, and thereby giving satisfaction to their principals ; because, although the hemp is selected by sworn selectors, yet the quantity of business and the speed with which it must be executed, often cause a great difference in the same sort. The charges are consequently somewhat increased, but these are trifling in comparison to the advantage gained. What is picked out in cleansing hemp, is called hemp-codilla ; this is generally made up in small bundles of one pood, which are again, when shipped, bound together in one large bundle consisting of about thirty small ones.

In shipping hemp and flax, particular care must be taken to do it in fine and dry weather, as wet hemp would soon heat, and consequently be totally spoiled. For this reason, every vessel taking in hemp or flax is furnished

with mats to prevent its getting damp, and these are generally procured by and for the account of the captain. Hemp being light and bulky, is, when stowed, forced into the vessel by means of winches, which renders the operation of loading hemp rather slow.

It may be taken as a general rule, that the prices of hemp are highest in the months of May, June, July, and even in the early part of August; the demand for this article being then greatest, and the exportation to North-America being principally effected at this season. Again, the prices of hemp are lowest in the month of September; the reason of which is, that the less opulent hemp-merchants return at the end of this month to their own country, in order to make new purchases for the ensuing year, and therefore willingly sell the remainder of their stock some rubles below the market prices. This causes a general decline, although a particular demand for this article happening at that time, or some political events or rumours, may, no doubt, produce a contrary effect. Two large warehouses, called *ambares*, are built in St. Petersburg for the special purpose of housing hemp, where the greatest order is observed.

60 poods of hemp and 40 poods of codilla make a last in St. Petersburg ; 63 poods make an English ton.

FLAX.

In describing this article I have to observe, that many things just mentioned, in respect to purchasing, shipping, &c. of hemp, are equally applicable here.

Flax is divided into three sorts :

1st sort, or 12 heads Novogorods,

2d do. 9 do.....do.

3d do. 6 do.....do.

Besides these, there are two other kinds of flax, called Wásnikow and Carelia, which are superior in quality to the twelve heads Novogorods. The terms twelve, nine, and six heads, are derived from the manner of binding, and each quality may readily be distinguished by the number of heads contained in a bobbin of flax. Every bobbin consists (according to its quality) of twelve, nine, or six different parts, which are bound together in such a way, that each different part can be distinguished at the top of the bobbin.

A twelve-head bobbin of flax usually weighs from three poods to three and a half; nine heads

of flax, from two poods to two and a half; and six heads proportionably less. The exportation of the last sort is very inconsiderable, being mostly used for home consumption.

The annual exportation of flax from the port of St. Petersburg amounts to about six hundred thousand poods, the greatest part of which is shipped in English bottoms, and for English ports. Next to England, the demand for flax in Spain and Portugal is most considerable; to these may be added the consumption of Denmark, Hamburg, and Lubeck. France draws no flax, and Holland but little from this country. The first sort of flax is principally in demand in Portugal, Spain, and Italy. Upon particular orders from abroad, flax is packed in mats, each bobbin separately, although it is generally stowed in bulk, but not without a dunnage of mats.

The trade in flax at Riga is much more considerable than at St. Petersburg, and as particular attention is paid to selecting, cleaning, &c. the quality of Riga flax is proportionably superior to that of the other.

The quality of flax is likewise partly distinguished by its colour. The silver coloured is the best, and that of Wâsnikow and Carelia are remarkable for their shining whiteness.

Good flax should be long, soft, smooth, clean and free from spills. The refuse which falls off after hackling or cleaning the flax, is called flax-codilla. This is made up in bundles of one pood each, which, when shipped, are either bound in large bundles, containing thirty of these, or stowed in bulk according to orders.

60 poods of flax and 40 poods of flax-codilla make a last in St. Petersburg; 63 poods make an English ton.

TALLOW.

This forms the most considerable branch of the export trade of St. Petersburg, from whence about two millions of poods are annually shipped, of which England alone consumes nearly three-fourths. To Sweden, Prussia, Lubeck, Holland, and France, a great quantity is likewise sent.

Tallow is divided into different sorts, namely, white and yellow *candle-tallow* and common and Siberian *soap-tallow*; although it is allowed, that the same sort often differs in quality.

Tallow is brought to the market of St. Petersburg from the interior, and the best soap-tallow from Siberia, by various rivers, to the

Lake Ladoga ; and from thence, by the canal of Schlusselfburg, to the river Neva. This is the usual channel for Russian produce when brought to market.

An ambare, or warehouse, is appropriated for the reception of tallow, where, on its arrival, it is selected and assorted. The casks are then marked with three circular stamps, which state the quality of the tallow, the period of selecting, and the name of the selector.

The casks in which white tallow is brought have a singular appearance, their form being conical, and their diameter at one end about two feet and a half, and at the other only one foot and a half ; the casks of yellow tallow are of the common shape. There are also others, denominated half-casks.

To calculate the tare, the tallow is removed from a certain number of casks, which are weighed, and an average from thence taken of the whole lot. A cask weighs eight and a half, nine, ten, or eleven per cent., but the average is generally about ten per cent.

Good yellow candle-tallow should be clean, dry, hard when broken, and of a fine yellow colour throughout. The white candle-tallow, when good, will be white, brittle, hard, dry and clean. The best white tallow is that

brought from Woronesh. As for soap-tallow, the more greasy and yellow it is, the better the quality. That from Siberia is the best, and commonly fetches a higher price than the other sorts of soap-tallow.

Formerly the oil and tallow warehouses were the same, and this occasioned great difficulties in shipping, because all vessels or lighters, taking in tallow or oil, were obliged to haul down to the ambare, and wait in rotation for their cargoes. The consequence was, that when such business was doing, a vessel was oftentimes detained for several weeks at the ambare, before she could get her cargo on board. Now the tallow and oil warehouses are separated, and every article has its own place. When a shipment of tallow is made, the agent is furnished by the selector with a sample from each cask.

Captains, in order to obtain more freight, usually load some casks of tallow upon deck; but it is more for the interest of the owner to avoid this, if possible, because the tallow by the heat of the sun loses considerably both in weight and quality.

120 poods of tallow, gross weight, make a last in St. Petersburg, and 63 poods an English ton.

TALLOW CANDLES.

This article is for the most part sent to Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, &c. The price of candles always bears a proportion to the price of tallow. About ten years ago, tallow candles were bought at from seven to eight rubles per pood, which at present fetch from twenty to twenty-two rubles.

There are two sorts of tallow-candles, moulds and dips; the former are usually about one ruble dearer, and both sorts made of different sizes, according to the orders of the purchaser. They are packed in boxes, and the tare is marked upon the box with red lead. When shipped, they are bound with cord, and if required packed in mats. The buyer also chooses the size of the boxes, which vary from one to four poods. Candles manufactured in St. Petersburg and its neighbourhood, more especially those of Tshurkin and Kotinef, are esteemed the best, and are consequently somewhat dearer.

80 poods, gross weight, make a last.

SOAP.

Of this article, the greatest part is exported to Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Its excellency consists in being hard, white, and dry, and that from Casan is superior. It is shipped in large pieces called blocks, each of which weighs from two to four poods, and is separately wrapped in a matting weighing from two to four pounds tare. If so ordered, it is sometimes packed in boxes.

100 poods net make a last ; and 63 poods, gross weight, an English ton.

YELLOW-WAX.

Yellow-wax is sent more especially to England, Spain, and Lubeck, and is packed in casks, weighing from twenty-eight to thirty poods. It is brought to market in a conical form, and the lightness and clearness of its colour is a proof of its superior quality. Small and thin loaves are preferable to large ones. Wax not being subject to selection (although necessary), the agent must be very careful to have it assorted and cleaned before he takes possession of it. This is usually a part of the agreement.

100 poods, gross weight, in packs, and 80 poods, net weight, in casks, make a last; 63 poods make a ton in England.

HEMP-SEED OIL.

This article is brought to the market of St. Petersburg by the same conveyance as tallow. A great quantity of hemp-seed oil is sent to Prussia, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, for the use of soap-manufacturies, in addition to what is sent to these and other countries for burning in lamps, &c. The exportation of this article from St. Petersburg is by no means inconsiderable, from two to three hundred thousand poods being annually shipped. The price of hemp-seed oil, which is very fluctuating, is principally affected by the foreign demand.

On the arrival of the oil barks at the am-bare, the casks are landed, and placed upon wooden frames, made for this purpose, and calculated to receive two casks lengthways. This frame forms an inclined plane, by which all the leak oil is conveyed into a channel, terminated by a vessel placed to receive it. Oil is never shipped from St. Petersburg in the same casks in which it arrives, these being generally damaged; but is repoured into new

casks by workmen employed for this purpose : at which process the selector must be present to perform his duty, namely, to see that the oil is clear and that the foot be not poured into the new casks. When this is done, and the number and marks cut in the casks, both ends, or at least the edges, are plastered up with lime, to prevent them as much as possible from leaking. With a cargo of oil usually three or four empty casks are sent, to preserve the leak oil pumped up during the passage.

On express orders hemp-seed oil is shipped in half casks, but they are then charged in account.

120 poods of oil, gross weight, make a last ; 63 poods an English ton.

LINSEED AND TRAIN OIL.

The treatment of these two articles differs little from that of hemp-seed oil. The greatest exportation is to Prussia and Germany. Train oil brought from Astrachan is the kind most shipped in St. Petersburg. This is produced from the extensive fisheries in the Caspian Sea, and is brought by canals to the market of St. Petersburg.

120 poods, gross weight, of these articles make a last ; 63 poods an English ton.

MUSCOVY LEATHER, OR JUFFS.

This article is worthy a more minute description, as it forms one of the principal export commodities of St. Petersburg. Since the ports of the Black Sea have been opened, the shipping of Muscovy leather from this port has considerably decreased; Italy, the principal consumer, supplying its wants from those ports much more easily, cheaply and expeditiously, than from St. Petersburg. The chief exportation from this place is to Prussia, Germany, Lubeck, Hamburg, and England. Frankfort on the Mayne, and Leipzick, are places of great importance for the trade in Muscovy leather, on account of the fairs held there.

Juffs are never bought on contract, but always on the spot and at cash prices. It nevertheless often happens that agents, in order to secure a lot of juffs, pay a certain sum in advance and settle for the amount at the first market prices; no prices being as yet fixed in the months of January, February, March, and not unfrequently in April.

Juffs are selected when received, and assorted according to their different qualities into *Gave*, *Rosval*, *Malja*, and *Domashna*.

The three first sorts are again divided into *heavy* and *light Gave*, *heavy* and *light Rosval*, &c. Domashna is the worst and consequently the cheapest sort. It often happens that Juffs are bought unselected, and then the prices are regulated according as the quantity of Domashna contained in the lot is greater or less. Persons well acquainted with the nature of Muscovy leather, prefer to purchase them in this state, as being the most advantageous.

Juffs are sold by the pood, which consists, as it is commonly expressed, of four, four and a quarter, four and a half, five, five and a quarter, and five hides and a half; by this is understood that so many hides make a pood, calculated upon the whole lot, and it is to be observed that the lightest juffs are esteemed the best in quality. The heavy juffs, namely those of four, and four hides and a half, are shipped for Italy; but Germany, on the contrary, prefers the lightest sort.

Juffs are packed in rolls, each containing ten hides, and from ten to fifteen of these rolls are packed together in one bundle, which is well secured by thick matting. There are red, white, and black juffs, but the red are most in demand. The good quality of

these juffs is known by their being of a high red colour, of equal size, and unmixed with small hides; they must be also free from holes, well stretched, and equally thin. In a well finished lot, no thick head or feet parts should be found. If on the red hides spots resembling flowers are seen, it is an additional sign of their good quality, and they are then called bloomed juffs. The inside of juffs must also be clean, soft and white, and when taken in the hand should feel soft and elastic. Perfect connoisseurs of Muscovy leather can nearly determine the quality by the smell alone.

Great attention must be paid, in shipping juffs, to secure them from being wetted, as damp air alone is sufficient to injure them.

60 rolls of juffs make a last; 88 poods, net weight, when shipped for Italy, make a last; and 44 poods a ton in England.

POTASH.

This article is also brought in considerable quantities to the market of St. Petersburg, and about three hundred thousand poods of it annually shipped. The greatest exportations are to France, Prussia, Germany, and Holland. Calcined potash from Kasan is most

in demand, and in this province the principal establishments are found. What is called pearl-ashes is certainly preferable even to Kasan potash, but this sort is less common and of greater value.

Considerable contracts are made for this article in the course of the winter, in virtue of foreign orders; and often advances of the whole, but always of a part of the amount, are allowed. The delivery of the goods is stipulated for in May, June, or July.

The weight of the casks in which potash is packed varies from twenty-three to thirty poods, but twenty-five poods net, per cask, may be considered the average. On delivery, potash is usually taken out of the casks and the tare weighed. The delivery must always be attended by a selector, whose duty it is to see that no wet or damaged potash be put in the casks, and (if the agreement be for the delivery of the first and best sort) that the second or third sort be not substituted or mixed with the first sort. It is always best for an agent to be present on receiving potash; because, by the negligence of the workmen, or absence of the selector, &c. he may be deceived, and incur unpleasant consequences at the delivery.

Good potash must be clean, fresh, and fine grained, of a white or blueish colour and leave no sediment when dissolved in water. On ordinary occasions, when shipped, the casks are bound with cord, and are only packed in mats on express orders. Wet or even dampness being injurious to potash, care must be taken to keep it dry.

120 poods, gross weight, make a last, and
63 poods, an English ton.

ISINGLASS.

This article is sent for the most part to England, Germany, and Prussia, and the annual export is about seven thousand poods. It is produced in the district of Astrachan (thence called Astrachan isinglass) from the extensive fisheries upon the Caspian Sea, and brought to the market of St. Petersburg in different forms, and of various qualities. There is a first and second sort of the common cake-isinglass (short and long staple); first and second sort of leaf-isinglass; first and second sort of book-isinglass. Its excellency consists in being white, fine in the leaf, clear and transparent. Besides these, there is also a superfine, white, clear and transparent kind of Astrachan isinglass, called Patriarch; this

is the most in demand and dearest sort. The variety of quality in isinglass may be judged of by the difference of price, which varies from sixty to three hundred and seventy-five rubles per pood.

It is shipped partly in packs of five poods, partly in casks of ten poods each. The latter is the most usual way, and although the charges are somewhat increased by the addition of casks and mats, yet it is fully compensated by the advantage derived from its being well secured from wet, &c.

60 poods of isinglass make a last, and 44 poods, an English ton.

LEAF TOBACCO.

The exportation of tobacco, although considerable, depends very much upon the relation in which Europe stands towards America; for in time of war with the United States, the exportation of St. Petersburg is greatly increased.

Tobacco is produced in the south of Russia, and brought to the market of St. Petersburg in four different sorts, known by the names of Saratow, Virginia, Amerfort, and Bacun. Their quality and prices follow this classification, Bacun tobacco being the least esteem-

ed, although most in demand for exportation. Good Saratow and Virginia tobacco should have long and broad leaves pointed at the end, and be of a dark brown colour. The good quality of Amerfort tobacco consists in the leaves being long, narrow, and of a green colour; this sort is principally used for snuff. Bacun tobacco has round leaves, which when good, will be large and of a yellowish brown colour: the best Bacun is called Constantinows, and this is one or two rubles dearer. In general, good tobacco should be old, of dry surface, and yet juicy. The production of tobacco has lately increased, and even considerably improved since the settlement of colonists in the district of Saratow, who chiefly occupy themselves in the cultivation of that plant.

Tobacco is shipped partly in packs and partly in casks, the latter way being generally preferred on account of its greater security. As tobacco, in consequence of its lightness, would occupy much room, it is generally pressed when packed for exportation, and the expenses for this are separately charged.

This article is subject to selection, as the different qualities of tobacco can only be dis-

tinguished by a connoisseur ; these charges are paid at twenty copeks per pood.

60 poods tobacco, in casks, } make a last.
80 do. in packs, }

63 poods make an English ton.

BRISTLES.

Bristles form a considerable branch of trade in Russia, and from St. Petersburg are annually shipped about forty thousand poods, the greatest part of which go to England. There are two qualities of bristles, known by the terms of first and second. The first sort consists of clean, stiff, and picked bristles ; the second, on the contrary, of soft and mixed, so much inferior to the former, that it is usually sold for one-third of the price : consequently these goods are subject to a strict selection. They are bound together in bundles and packed in casks, which are again enveloped in mats and secured with cord. For an account of the charges, I refer my readers to the invoice in the Appendix.

120 poods of bristles make a last, and

44 do. make an English ton.

HORSE-HAIR AND TAILS.

These articles are likewise particularly sent to England, although Prussia and Germany consume a considerable quantity. Both articles are also submitted to selection, which is a guarantee to the purchaser for their good quality. If in a lot of horse-tails white ones are predominant, it is looked upon as superior and consequently somewhat dearer. Horse-hair is packed in packages of ten poods, and horse-tails in casks of about twenty poods each. The charges for selecting are fifteen copecs per pood.

60 poods horse-hair or tails, make a last in St. Petersburg ; 44 poods make a ton.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

As manufactured goods form so material a part of the Russian trade in general, and more especially that of St. Petersburg, I have thought fit to extend my observations on this branch, and I trust they will not be found altogether uninteresting to the commercial world.

Goods manufactured for exportation are chiefly these : sailcloth, raveduck, flems, and

and drillings, with which the market of St Petersburg is supplied from the interior. Although the above-mentioned goods seem to have reached their highest degree of perfection, yet nothing is omitted, even on the part of government, still to improve them; as various means are used to encourage emulation by advantages held out to those manufacturers who excel in their particular branches.

The manufactories in the districts of Jaroslaw and Kostroma are esteemed the best, and it often happens that foreigners, particularly English, visit the cities of Jaroslaw and Kostroma, in order to gain some practical knowledge and information in the art of manufacturing the said goods, and have left them highly gratified and astonished.

The principal exports of Russian manufactured goods are effected to England, North America, and the West-Indies; although Denmark, Prussia, Germany, Portugal, and Spain, consume a considerable quantity. The annual exportation is very fluctuating, as it depends so much on political circumstances; but, on an average, I think that two hundred thousand pieces of sailcloth, raven duck, and flems together, are annually shipped from the port of St. Petersburg.

SAILCLOTH.

Sailcloth is brought to market in pieces of fifty archins (thirty-nine yards) in length, and about thirty inches in breadth, but they differ in quality according to the different manufactories. Every piece of fine sailcloth is wrapped in tare for its preservation, and a sample is affixed, upon which is stamped, but more commonly worked, the marks of the manufactory or the name of the owner. The marks of the more ancient manufactories are stamped with blue colour, or worked with blue thread, and the orders from abroad often contain the expression "sailcloth with the blue mark." It is, however, only prejudice to regard sailcloths with a blue mark as superior to others, for, although they are found exceedingly good with these marks, yet the produce of many of the new manufactories is by no means inferior.

The excellency of sailcloth consists in its being well bleached, close and firmly wove, and heavy. The thread must be of good quality, strong, and not too fine.

When shipped, two rolls are sewed together in a mat, except in compliance with particular orders.

Sixty rolls sailcloth make a last, as also an English ton ; but when sent to Holland the freight is agreed upon at so much per pack of twenty pieces.

RAVENDUCK.

The exportation of this article is more considerable than the preceding. Its qualities, which are various, are distinguished by their different denominations, derived partly from the name of the manufacturers, and partly from the place where the manufactory is situated. Thus, for instance, the ravenduck brought from Jaroslaw, and manufactured by Jacowlef, Uglitshininow and Gorbanow, is the best and most in repute ; and although the manufactories of Kostrow produce good articles, yet the above-mentioned are *comparatively* much more known to the commercial world.

The usual breadth of ravenduck is twenty-eight inches (although some are wove in Kortroma and Jacoslaw thirty-one and a half, and thirty-six inches in breadth). The length is always the same, *viz*, fifty archins, although some pieces may be found to vary a quarter or half an arshin ; for this reason purchases are usually made per piece of fifty arshins.

Good ravenduck should be firm and close wove, fine and heavy, and the whole lot unmixed with pieces narrower or coarser than others. It is not subject to any selection, and in case of dispute between the parties, the broker employed for that business is usually called into decide.

When shipped, twenty pieces are packed together, first in tare, and afterwards in mats, which are secured with cord.

80 pieces of ravenduck make a last.

90 do. an English ton.

FLEMS, OR SHEETING.

These are much broader than ravenducks, say about forty-two inches by fifty arshins in length. Those of forty-five inches in breadth are fifty-seven arshins long, and there are two manufactories in Kostroma which produce ravenduck of two and three arshins in breadth by sixty in length. Flems are for the most part shipped for England.

As to the quality, kinds, manner of packing, &c. what is said of ravenduck may be applicable to flems.

Eighty pieces of flems make a last, as also an English ton.

DRILLINGS

Are a kind of cross-woven linen twenty-eight inches in breadth and from thirty to thirty-two arshins in length. Holland takes the largest portion, but a considerable quantity is sent to Prussia and Spain. It is usually shipped in packs of fifty pieces wrapped in tare and secured with mats. Bargains are made for sailcloth, ravenduck, and flems, at so much per *piece*; but drillings are sold per *arshin*, and the prices vary according to its quality, from one ruble to one and a quarter per arshin.

30 packs of 50 pieces make a last, and
120 pieces make an English ton.

A few other manufactured goods are exported from St. Petersburg, such as tablecloths, napkins, ticking, bagging, &c.; but these are so inconsiderable, compared to others, and their qualities so well known, that a particular description of them would only add to the bulk, without increasing the advantages proposed in this work.

I shall finish the article of manufactured goods with a list of the principal manufacturers of sailcloth, ravenduck, and flems; which

I hope will not only be interesting, but useful to many who are concerned in that branch of trade.

List of the principal Sailcloth, Ravenduck, and Flems Manufacturers in Russia.

RAVENDUCK AND FLEMS.

In Jaroslaw :—The principal manufactory is that of Jacowlef, whose articles are marked with a large bear.

The second is Uglitshininows, marked with a little bear.

The third, Grebanows, marked with a ship.

In Kostroma :—Peter Ugletshaninow ; Alexei Durigin ; Wasily Ashastin ; Dmitry Saladownikow ; Boris Strigalef ; Timofei Pipping ; Alexei Krasilnikow, and others.

These are for the greatest part marked with the name of the owners, with a ship, &c.

In Wâsmikow :—Ivan Wodowosow ; Grigori Krapivnikow ; Stepan Ustinow ; Alexei Woronkow, and others.

In Schuisky :—Ivan Shilow ; Peter Karnilow ; Grigory Nossow, and others.

In Pereslawl :—Alexei Stroganaw ; Count Tolstoy.

In Mstreky :—Koslow ; Shirajev ; Senkow ; Skutshilow ; Demidow ; Tatarin ; Popow, and others.

In Kashin :—Wershtshagin.

In Kurom :—Holskin ; Susdalzow ; Seretkin ; Emiljanow.

SAILCLOTH.

In Koluga :—Gantsharew, with blue marks.

In Koselsk :—Dmitry Brusgin ; Fedor Brusgin ; Konoplef ; with blue marks.

In Koluga, and the circumjacent countries :—Peter Lhlebnikow IIX ; Temeresin ; Belibin ; Brusow ; Masalow.

In Gshatsk :—Tsheshihin, and others.

COMMON SAILCLOTH.

In Serpuchoff :—Dmitry Serikow ; Nicolay Plotnikow ; Semen Plotnikow ; Fedor Serikow, and others.

CORN AND SEEDS

Are principally exported from Riga, Revel, Pernau, and other ports in Russia, where they form the chief branch of commerce ; although the quantity shipped from St. Petersburg is not inconsiderable, and therefore deserving to be briefly noticed.

Wheat is principally sent to England, Spain, and Portugal. The exportation depending totally upon the harvest of other foreign countries, it is impossible to estimate the quantity, even at a medium ; for instance, in the year 1814 only 4,290 tshetwert were exported, and in 1817 the quantity was nearly fifteen times as much.

Linseed. Of this a considerable quantity is annually disposed of, say from 50 to 80,000 tshetwerts, the greatest part being shipped for England.

Rye is shipped in large quantities to Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, and Germany ; but very little to England.

Barley and oats are seldom exported from St. Petersburg ; but they form an important branch of trade in the ports of Esthnia, Livonia, and Courland.

Corn is generally stowed in bulk, with deals and mats under it ; these are of course furnished by the captain himself, there being some profit on the sale of them abroad.

The average weight of

1 tshetwert of wheat is 380 lbs. Russia.

1 do. of rye 350 do.

1 do. of barley... 290 do.

1 do. of oats 240 do.

16 tshetwerts of wheat, rye,	}	make a last.
and linseed		
18 ... do. barley.....		
20 ... do. oats	}	are equal to 20 tons Eng.
10 ...lasts ... of wheat.....		
11 ... do. rye		
12 ... do. oats.....	}	

The consumption of corn in Russia in the brandy distilleries is very considerable, and may certainly excite the astonishment of those who are not well acquainted with the subject. According to calculations of a famous Russian statistical author, whose correctness is generally acknowledged, within the limits of the Russian empire there are annually distilled about eighteen millions wedros of brandy (sixty-three millions of gallons), more or less ; to produce which about thirty-three million poods (10,470,000 cwt.) of corn, at a stated calculation, are required. Suppose this to be rye, and reducing it to a solid measure, it would amount to 3,800,000 tshetwerts (about 20,900,000 Winchester bushels).

Comparison
between the
former and
present
state of
commerce.

After having thus shortly noticed the principal articles forming the basis of the Russian commerce, which is annually increasing with the industry and civilization of that empire,

more especially under the wise government of its present monarch, we shall here conclude the account of the export trade, in briefly comparing the commerce of St. Petersburg, as it is at the present time, to what it was some years ago, which will enable us to form a fair judgment upon the whole.

The Russian commodities exported from St. Petersburg in 1814 amounted to about ninety-two millions of rubles, and has since increased annually, amounting in the year 1818 to nearly ninety-nine millions of rubles. In the year 1803 the whole amount of goods exported from the Russian empire, by sea and by land, was, according to the statement of the before-quoted author, only sixty-seven millions. If we here consider the striking difference between the annual exportation of the whole empire, and the present exportation from St. Petersburg alone, the importance of that commercial city, and the great and beneficial influence it must have upon the whole empire, will be evident. If we finally take into consideration the annual increase of population, which is naturally followed by a proportionate increase of industry, together with the extension of the limits of the Russian empire by her late acquisitions,

and add to this the undeniable fact, that her productions are necessary requisites for the whole world, a natural and fair conclusion may be deduced that Russia will one day rank very high as a commercial and flourishing nation.

OF THE IMPORT TRADE.

Although various measures, intended to advance the prosperity and happiness of the Russian empire, greatly limit the importation of goods into St. Petersburg, in common with the whole empire, yet in this city it may still be regarded as very considerable. It consists for the most part of goods sent at the risk of foreign merchants, and sold on commission on their account. The business in this branch, done by merchants on their own account, is comparatively trifling; although foreign merchants often visit St. Petersburg with a view to get orders, and in which they not unfrequently succeed.

Sale of import goods.

Formerly the sale of goods at St. Petersburg was usually effected at six or twelve months, or longer credit, but the increased capital of the Russian merchants has rendered this kind of sale less customary; and although several articles purchased for the manufac-

tories or retail trade, as for instance, raw-silk, cotton-twist, calicoes, wines, &c. are still sold on credit, yet very considerable transactions are done by the Russians for ready money. This is so much more surprising, as but a few years ago little business of importance could be transacted at cash payments. Coffee, sugar, spices, drugs, &c., which are articles of ready sale, are frequently sold to the shopkeeper or retail trader on weekly payments: that is to say, the purchaser pays every Saturday a certain sum agreed on, until the whole debt is cancelled. It rarely happens that the native Russians themselves order goods from abroad, but when they do, it is through the medium of an agent.

The sale of import goods during the summer is of no little importance, yet this business appears more brisk during some of the winter months; which may be attributed partly to the concourse of the country merchants in the metropolis, to make their purchases, who take advantage of the cheap winter conveyance. This may appear singular to many of my readers, there being opportunities enough to send goods into the interior by water; but then we must consider that these country merchants are persons of small for-

tune, whose whole property is often vested in a single purchase, and who therefore prefer the safe conveyance by land in the winter, to the uncertain and dangerous conveyance by water in the summer: besides, the difference in the price of carriage is trifling, and the Russian jemtshiks (waggoners) coming in caravans from every part of the interior, to bring manufactured and other valuable goods to market, think themselves fortunate to get ever so little on their return. Again, Moscow being nearer the centre of the empire (about four hundred and thirty English miles from St. Petersburg), and the chief mart for the interior, is in the winter frequented by the merchants of the adjacent countries of Siberia, Perm, Orenburg, Astrachan, &c., who there make their annual purchases. To answer these demands, the Muscovites draw their supplies about the same time from the market of St. Petersburg. Add to this, the prices of goods being generally higher in Moscow than they are in St. Petersburg, a great quantity of goods is sent thither on foreign account, for the benefit of a more advantageous sale. All these circumstances combined are, therefore, natural reasons why the trade in import goods is more brisk in certain winter months than in the

summer. The winter carriage to Moscow is very variable, and differs from sixty copecs to three rubles per pood, depending altogether on the quantity of goods destined for that place, the number of jemtshiks then in the city, the condition of the roads, and other circumstances.

The confederacy with which the Russian dealers act in the character of purchasers is little known abroad ; and many foreign correspondents very unjustly express their dissatisfaction and displeasure to their agents in St. Petersburg, which, had they been better acquainted with the local circumstances, they would have suppressed. On the contrary, it is but in few instances that the agents acquire a preponderance on their side ; such as the scarcity of certain articles, a brisk demand for and an early arrival of them, their being in few hands, and other similar occurrences. The most striking confederacies are those formed by the fruit and herring merchants. Immediately the arrival of a cargo of herrings, lemons, oranges, plums, or other fruit, is known, the principal dealers in these articles apply to the owner or receiver of the cargo, for information as to the quantity and prices ; at the same time they secretly inform

Confederacy of the Russian dealers.

themselves if any new supplies be shortly expected, and then call an assembly of all the retail traders who intend to make any purchase in these articles, and agree upon a certain price, which, once offered, is seldom deviated from, unless by the unanimous consent of these merchants; nor can the seller expect better terms. By this secret understanding, they succeed in taking advantage of the agents, which they find much less difficult when the same sort of goods offered for sale is in different hands. It, therefore, very seldom answers the purpose of those foreign shippers, who make consignments of the same sort of goods to different merchants, in order to judge how their interests are attended to, by comparing the account sales, and the promptitude or delay with which each executed his trust; because, in the first place, it seldom happens that the experienced and active St. Petersburg merchant is ignorant of his consigner's other connexions, and therefore takes his measures accordingly; and, in the next place, it would be evidently against their own interest, for the reason just mentioned.

Transfer of
goods, when
necessary
or inju-
rious.

It has been already noticed, in treating the subject of bankrupts, that on the failure of a

Russian merchant, all goods sent on commission are appropriated by the assignees for the payment of his debts ; and foreign consigners may think themselves lucky, if they or their St. Petersburg friends succeed in effecting a transfer of their goods in time. But very often correspondents order consignments to be transferred to other merchants, thinking they have just cause for dissatisfaction from the tardiness of the agent in effecting sales, or his complaints that the limits cannot be obtained. How seldom these arrangements answer the purpose, many of my readers may perhaps know by experience ; and it is evident that inimical measures, in similar cases, must put an end to any amicable connexion. An account of the charges generally established in St. Petersburg, on goods transferred to another merchant, is found in the Appendix.

The sale of import goods must, like that of export, be done through the medium of brokers, whose responsibility also in this respect is very trivial, goods being sold according to samples, and previously examined by the purchaser. Besides, the different denominations of the same kind of goods is not made use of in St. Petersburg : as, for instance, Mocha,

Java, St. Domingo, Carabon, &c. coffee, is simply called coffee, and classed as fine, middling, and ordinary.

Tea has in Russia only three denominations, *viz.* green, black, and flower tea; whereas abroad it is known by the names of Bou, Congo, Pekoe, Singlo, &c. The same may be applied to several other goods.

Abatement
not custom-
ary.

One more observation may be made, in respect to the sale of import goods, that no abatement is customary in St. Petersburg, as is the case in some other places: as Hamburg, Amsterdam, &c. The tare is generally weighed, but very frequently it is calculated according to the invoice.

Delcredere.

At sales on credit it is customary for the St. Petersburg agent to take upon himself the responsibility of payment, for a certain delcredere, which is charged according to the length of date. The usual charges for delcredere are:—

For sales at 12 months credit, 5 per cent.

Do. 6 do. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3.

Do. 3 do. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. $0\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Do. $1\frac{1}{4}$ do. $0\frac{1}{2}$.

Raw arti-
cles im-
ported.

Among raw goods imported to St. Petersburg, and which in Russia undergo a refinement, or are used in manufactories, may be

principally noticed, raw sugar, raw cotton and cotton twist, raw camphire, and raw and spun silk.

Cotton twist has of later years become a ^{Cotton twist.} very considerable branch of trade, and the importation of this article into St. Petersburg amounts annually to several millions of rubles. The sorts which are most in demand, and fetch the highest prices, are :

Best first, second quality.

Water only.

1.	4.
No. 26... 270 lb.	No. 28...720 lb.
28... 270	30 1,440
30...1,080	32 1,440
32...1,080	34...720
34... 540	—
36... 360	4,320=120 poods.
—	—
3,600 lb. =100 poods.	
—	

Water and Mule.

2. Water.	Mule.
No. 28... 360 lb.	No. 34...180 lb.
30...1,080	36...540
32...1,080	38...540
34... 720	40...360
36... 360	42...180
—	—
3,600 lb.	1,800 =150 poods.
—	—

3. Water.	Mule.
No. 30...1,440 lb.	No. 36...960 lb.
32...1,440	38...960
34... 720	40...480
36... 720	42...480
4,320	2,880=200 poods.

Best true real, first quality.

Water.	Mule.
No. 28...3,600 lb.	No. 35 1,600 lb.
30...2,160	38 1,080
32...1,440	40...720
7,200	3,600 =300 poods.

The bales most liked in St. Petersburg are of 360 lbs. English, and those of 180 lbs. are still more preferred. The twist must not be bleached, nor of the very best quality, this being too dear, and the best sort of the second quality having the same outward appearance. Water twist must not be spun too tight, and mule not too loose, the former being used for the woof, and the latter for the web.

Raw sugar.

Although the tarif of 1816 permits the importation of loaf sugar, yet the consumption of raw sugar for the use of the sugar

manufactories is by no means decreased. The annual importation of this article may on an average be calculated to upwards of 450,000 poods ; and the amount in 1818 was 569,100 poods, besides 105,346 poods of loaf sugar. The principal sorts of raw sugar brought to St. Petersburg are Havannah, Martinique, and Brazil.

According to what has been before said, damaged goods are sold for the account of the insurers by sworn auctioneers. These are likewise employed for private sales, which often take place when goods are little in demand, and the agents anxious to realize them. I must observe, in respect to these sales by public auction, that they generally are disadvantageous, the purchaser supposing either the seller to be in want of money or the goods to be damaged, and for these and other similar reasons regulates his biddings accordingly.

Sales by
auction.

Of all import goods, only alum, herrings, olive-oil, and olibanum, are liable to selection, the charges whereon will be found in the convention list in the Appendix.

Import
goods lia-
ble to selec-
tion.

The variation in the prices of import goods, as of goods in general in the market of St. Petersburg, may be ascribed to the

Fluctuation
of the mar-
ket.

same natural reasons as in all other places, and are too well known to men of business to need any mentioning here. But it very often happens in St. Petersburg, that a natural reason has an opposite effect, and it is frequently the case that the prices of goods fall, when a variation in the exchange would lead one to expect a rise; as, on the contrary, prices rise at the very time when a rise of exchanges gives us the greatest reason to suppose they would fall. Demand and supply are for the most part the only causes which produce these effects, and trifling events often have important consequences. These circumstances often embarrass the agent; and if this is augmented by too limited orders, an advantageous period for sale is often irrevocably lost.

I shall here add, for the inspection of my readers, a general list of all goods imported into St. Petersburg during the summer of 1818, amounting altogether to the sum of nearly 152 millions of rubles.

GENERAL LIST

OF

GOODS IMPORTED

INTO ST. PETERSBURG, 1818.

Alum poods	50,367	Bear skins.. .. . pieces	2,188
Almonds, bitter .. do.	1,048	Bismuth poods	30
———, sweet .. do.	8,596	Bleaching powder do.	33
Aloes do.	601	Bolus do.	19
Amber lb.	20	Borax do.	480
Americ. Sobel .. pieces	46,860	Box wood do.	5,134
Anchovies.. .. . poods	395	Brandy, Arak, Cognac,	
Anis stellata.. .. do.	196	Shrum anks	10,546
Annatto do.	5,133	Brass.. .. . poods	3
Antimonium.. .. do.	590	Brown-red do.	4,261
Apples and pears, barrels	5,189	Brimstone do.	1,031
Aquafortis poods	7	Bulbs do.	55
Arsenic.. .. . do.	824	Caledoscopes .. pieces	4,864
Ashwood pieces	1,820	Campechy wood.. poods	126,297
Assa foetida poods	10	Camphire do.	1,618
Austrich feders.. pieces	3,597	Canes, Bamboo.. pieces	1,996
Azure blue.. .. . poods	323	Capers.. .. . poods	156
Balsam, Copaiva.. do.	110	Carmin onz.	250
———, Mecca .. do.	4	Catskins pieces	1,000
———, Peruvian do.	34	Chalk.. .. . poods	7,354
Bark, Peruvian .. do.	351	Cheese do.	6,713
———, root do.	143	China boxes	25
———, essence .. bottles	494	Cigars poods	58
Bay berries.. .. . poods	120	Ginnabar do.	137
——— leaves do.	440	Cinnamon do.	243
Beads do.	4	Clocks, all sorts.. pieces	5,046
Beaver skins pieces	5,289	Cloth cards do.	1,898

Cloth shears .. pieces	149	Ginger poods	5,331
Cloves.. .. . poods	1,026	——, preserved do.	31
Coals do.	658,625	——, essence .. bottle	150
Cobolt lb.	515	Gloves doz.	23,471
Cochineal poods	1,331	Gold lb.	4,825
Cocoa do.	276	——, in leaves .. books	11,185
Coffee do.	48,449	Grindstones .. pieces	10,357
Corks bales	739	Gummi Animæ .. poods	38
Cork wood.. .. poods	10,092	—— Asphaltum do.	8
Cotton, raw.. .. do.	24,600	—— Benzoe .. do.	730
——, twist .. do.	157,431	—— Copal .. do.	211
——, manufactured		—— Elastic .. do.	35
goods, as Cambrics, Mus-		—— Elime .. do.	41
lins, Velvet, &c. arsh	12,952,487	—— Guajac .. do.	105
——, counterpanes, pcs.	5,827	—— Gutta .. do.	25
——, stockings .. doz.	12,727	—— Senegar .. do.	5,821
Cream of tartar.. poods	504	—— Sandarar .. do.	323
Crucibles pieces	23,880	—— Tragant .. do.	13
Dutch pink poods	858	Hazel nuts do.	126
Earthenware .. packs	4,886	Hartshorn do.	25
Ebony.. .. . pieces	33,387	Herrings barrels	39,890
Emery poods	1,012	Hops poods	40
Figs do.	1,624	Indigo do.	16,810
Flints pieces	177,000	Ipecacuanha do.	36
Floor cloth arsh	50,584	Ivory do.	18
Foil for mirrors .. poods	109	Knives and forks, razors,	
Fox skins pieces	5,957	scissars, penknives, &c.	
Frankincense .. poods	1,246	doz.	45,553
Folia Sennac.. .. do.	30	Lead, in pigs and plates,	
Fruit, preserved .. do.	4	poods	65,053
——, liquor .. bottles	1,536	Leopard skins .. pieces	115
Fustic poods	13,058	Lignum vitæ .. poods	9,608
Gallnuts.. .. . do.	669	—— Quassia .. do.	194
Garden seeds.. .. do.	1,677	—— Sassafra.. do.	78

Lemons & oranges, boxes	20,933	Plums.. .. .	poods	53,549
Lemon-juice	hhd.	Porter	hhds.	594
—— salted	do.	——	bottles	213,866
Madder.. .. .	poods	Prussian blue	lb.	20
Magnesia	do.	Pumice stone	poods	6,698
Martins	pieces	Quercitron	do.	1,040
Millstones	pieces	Quicksilver	do.	1,666
Molybdena	poods	Radix arrow.. .. .	do.	9
Mustard-seed	do.	—— columba	do.	4
Nankin	pieces	—— sohleng	do.	55
Naples yellow	poods	—— jalap and vert	do.	124
Nicaragua wood	do.	Raisins.. .. .	poods	1,613
Needles.. .. .	thousand	Red lead	do.	885
Nutmegs	poods	Red ochre	do.	4,261
Nuxvomica	do.	Reindeer skins	do.	36
Ochre	do.	Ribbons of all kinds,	pcs.	357,859
Oil, olive and Italian,	poods	Rice	poods	9,139
——, bay-berry	do.	Rose leaves	do.	153
——, turpentine	do.	Rosmarin	do.	244
——, vitriol.. .. .	poods	Sachar Saturn	do.	2,777
——, scented	lb.	Safflower	do.	1,725
Oysters	barrels	Saffron	do.	32
Olives.. .. .	poods	Sago	do.	703
Orange and lemon peels	do.	Sal ammoniac	do.	2,337
—— dried	do.	Salt.. .. .	do.	503,963
Otter-skins.. .. .	pieces	Sang Drag	do.	16
Orpiment	poods	Sassaparil root	do.	3,960
Paper	reams	Seal-skins	do.	568
Pearls, genuine	onz.	Shellac	do.	2,234
Pearl barley	poods	Sickles	doz.	13,742
Pencils	doz.	Silk, raw, and sewing silk		
Pepper	poods		poods	285
Pianofortes	pieces	Silks, as velvet, satin, taf-		
Pimento	poods	fetas, serge, &c. arsh		1,148,840

Silk stockings.. .. doz.	2,107	Vanilla poods	308
Silver lb.	303,891	Venetian soap.. .. do.	90
Slates.. .. pieces	16,282	Verdigrise do.	1,721
Snuff poods	323	Vinegar hgs.	77
Soda water.. .. bottles	2,088	Vitriol.. .. poods	6,835
— powder .. poods	270	Whalebone do.	225
Spermaceti do.	143	Watches, gold and sil-	
Steel do.	551	ver pieces	2,574
Spater do.	19,945	Water, mineral .. jars	130,530
Stockfish do.	207	—, scented.. bottles	12,696
Storax do.	2	White lead.. .. poods	7,821
Sugar, raw, all sorts	do. 569,100	Wines, Spanish and Por-	
—, loaf do.	105,346	tuguese pipes	2,002
—, candi do.	274	—, French .. hgs.	6,380
Sumac do.	2,825	—, Rheinisch, barrels	1,058
Scythes pieces	67,550	—, bottles	123,911
Tamarinds poods	236	—, Champ.. .. do.	109,700
Tartar do.	194	Wheel fellies .. pieces	62,596
Terra Siena do.	397	Woad poods	276
Thistles pieces	610,600	Wood, mahogany, pieces	705,681
Thread poods	8	Wool cards do.	1,119
Tiger skins.. .. pieces	20	Woollens, as camblets,	
Tin poods	32,375	barrakan, flannel, ever-	
Tin plates boxes	3,139	lastings, &c. .. arsh	1,738,584
Tobacco, leaf .. poods	4,443	—, casimeres	do. 166,263
— cut do.	59	—, cloth do.	683,408
Tortoiseshell do.	107	—, transit	do. 865,429
Treacle do.	5,933	—, blankets	pcs. 7,968
Truffles do.	168	—, shawls do.	1,470
Turmeric.. .. do.	2,676	—, stockings	doz. 4,844
Turpentine do.	3,313	—, yarn.. .. poods	298
Umber do.	2,045		

APPENDIX.

CONVENTION LIST
OF
CHARGES
ON
EXPORT AND IMPORT GOODS
IN ST. PETERSBURG.

EXPORT GOODS.	Common charges.		Housing during the winter besides.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.	Rubles.	Copecs.
Ashes, pot and pearl ...per cask	6	0	2	50
Bristles per pood	0	45	0	12
Copper do.	0	15	0	10
Corn, Wheat per tschetwert	0	40	0	0
—, Rye..... do.	0	30	0	0
—, Barley do.	0	30	0	0
Deals.....per standard doz.	1	35	0	0
Feathers per pood.	0	40	0	25
Flax, 12 heads per kuckel	0	60	0	25
—, 9 do..... do.	0	50	0	20
—, 6 do..... do.	0	40	0	15
—, Codilla per bundle	4	0	1	50
Hair, horse, twined ... per pood	0	20	0	15
—, do. and cow, untwined, do.	0	40	0	20
—, horse, in tails.....per cask	2	50	2	0
Hare-skins, in bales.....per 1000	8	0	3	0
—, in casks..... do.	5	0	3	0
Hemp, clean per bundle	5	50	2	50
—, out shot do.	5	0	2	0
—, half clean do.	4	50	2	0
—, Codilla do.	2	0	1	50
Hops..... per pood	0	30	0	0
Iron, bar.....per 1000 pounds	40	0	15	0
—, assorted and hoop do.	45	0	15	0

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EXPORT GOODS, <i>continued.</i>	Common charges.		Housing during the winter besides.	
	Rubles.	Copees.	Rubles.	Copees.
Iron, when in Cronstadt, besides	25	0	0	0
Isinglass, for all fine sorts.....	4	0	1	50
———, for common and Samovoi	1	50	0	60
Leather, sole.....per 20 pieces	3	0	1	50
———, binsole ... per 25 or 30	1	50	1	0
———, Muscovy or Juffs, per roll	0	65	0	30
Linen, flems per piece	0	30	0	10
———, Ravenduck do.	0	25	0	10
———, Sail-cloth do.	0	30	0	12
———, Drillings do.	0	20	0	8
———, Napkin, huckaback,				
&c. per 1000 arsch	4	0	2	0
Oil; Hempseed, Linseed, and				
Train per cask	4	0	2	50
For gluing the casks 1r. besides.				
Rhubarb per pood	3	0	1	50
Seed, hemp and lin, per tschetwert	0	30	0	0
Soap, all sorts per pood	0	25	0	10
Tallow, all sorts..... per cask	4	0	2	0
———, candles per box	0	60	0	30
Tobacco per pood	0	25	0	10
Wax, white and yellow do.	0	60	0	30
———, candles per box	0	80	0	40
IMPORT GOODS.				
Alum (casks besides, if				
wanted) per bercowitz	2	0	1	50
Apothecary-goods; valu-				
able; Drugs and Colours,				
from the value per cent.	1	0	0	0
Brimstone per pood	0	20	0	10
Cochineal do.	5	0	3	0
Coffee, all sorts do.	0	45	0	30
Corks per 1000	0	50	0	50

IMPORT GOODS, <i>continued.</i>		Common charges.		Housing during the winter besides.	
		Rubles.	Copecs.	Rubles.	Copecs.
Cotton, raw	per pood	0	40	0	30
—, Twist.....	do.	0	60	0	30
Drugs; Camphire, refined	do.	0	90	0	40
—, Cassea lignea,					
Cinnamon	do.	2	25	1	50
—, Gum Benjamin,					
Gamboge, Dragon, &c.	do.	1	25	0	80
—, Madder, Fernam-					
boc-wood, Turmeric,					
Gall-nuts, Red Lead,					
Safflower, Litharge, Ar-					
gal, Sach. Saturn, An-					
timony, &c.....	do.	0	40	0	30
—, Quicksilver, Cin-					
nabar, Annatto, &c...	do.	0	60	0	30
—, Saffron	do.	3	0	2	0
—, Sall-ammoniac,					
Verdigrise, Shell-lac,					
Gum-Arabic, Olibanum,					
Borax, &c.	do.	0	60	0	30
Fruit; Almonds, sweet and					
bitter, Jordan.....	per pood	0	50	0	20
—, Lemons and oranges					
	per single box	0	50	0	0
—, Do.	per double do.	1	0	0	0
—, Do.	when sold				
from the cellar.....	per box	0	75	1	50
—, Lemons, salted ...	per pipe	4	0	0	0
—, Plums, in casks...	per pood	0	20	0	20
—, do. in boxes ...	do.	0	35	0	20
—, Raisins, Currants,					
and Figs, in casks.....	do.	0	30	0	25
—, Do. in boxes...	do.	0	45	0	30
Herrings	per cask	1	50	0	75
—	per $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	0	75	0	40

IMPORT GOODS, <i>continued.</i>	Common charges.		Housing during the winter besides.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.	Rubles.	Copecs.
Herrings per $\frac{1}{4}$ cask	0	40	0	15
— per $\frac{1}{8}$ & $\frac{1}{16}$	0	25	0	15
Indigo, all sorts per pood	2	0	1	50
Lead per bercowits	1	25	0	50
Lemon Juice per pipe	4	0	0	0
Do. when sold from the warehouse do.	5	0	0	0
Oil, Olive, in casks..... per pood	0	25	0	25
Do. in glasses ... per 50	1	50	1	0
Olives, in casks per pood	0	25	0	20
Oysters per cask	4	0	0	0
Peel, lemon and orange, per pood	0	30	0	25
Rice do.	0	20	0	15
Scythes per 100 pieces	1	0	0	50
Silk, raw per pood	5	0	2	0
Skins, Beaver and Otter, per 10 pcs.	1	50	1	0
Spelter, Steel, &c..... per pood	0	30	0	35
Spices, Cardamoms, Nutmegs and Maces do.	5	0	3	0
—, Cinnamon do.	2	25	1	50
—, Cloves do.	3	0	1	50
—, Ginger do.	0	30	0	20
—, Pepper and Piment do.	0	40	0	25
Sugar, loaf..... do.	0	45	0	20
—, raw, in casks ... do.	0	25	0	15
—, do. in boxes..... do.	0	35	0	15
Tin do.	0	40	0	15
Tobacco, leaf do.	0	20	0	15
Do. in boxes and rolls do.	0	60	0	30
Wines per pipe	6	0	0	0
— per hhd.	4	0	0	0
— per bottle	0	5	0	0
Other vessels in proportion.				
Wood, Mahogany...per cubic foot	0	2	0	0
Do. Campeachy, fustick, red, and others for dying, per bundle	2	0	1	50

SELECTING AND ASSORTING.		Common charges.	
		Rubles.	Copecs.
Alum	per pood	0	10
Ashes, pot and pearl	per cask	0	50
Bristles.....	per pood	0	20
Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Barley, per tschetwert		0	10
Flax, all sorts	per bercowitz	1	0
Hairs, horse and cow.....	per pood	0	15
Hareskins, grey.....	per 1000	6	0
———, white	do.	3	0
Hemp, all sorts.....	per berc.	0	50
Herrings	per cask	0	60
———	per $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	0	30
———	per $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	0	15
———	per $\frac{1}{8}$ & $\frac{1}{16}$ do.	0	10
Isinglass, fine	per pood	0	50
———, common	do.	0	25
Juffs, or Muscovy Leather	do.	0	15
Oil, Hempseed, Linseed, and Train	do.	0	3
——, Olive	do.	0	25
Olibanum.....	do.	0	25
Rhubarb	do.	4	0
Seed, Hemp and Lin.....	per tsche.	0	10
Tallow, all sorts	per cask	0	30
Tobacco	per pood	0	20
BINDING.			
Flax, all sorts	per bercowitz	0	25
——, Codilla	per bundle	1	0
Hemp, clean	do.	1	25
——, Outshot	do.	1	0
——, Half-clean.....	do.	0	75
——, Codilla.....	do.	1	25
COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE.			
Commission for purchase and sale...	per cent.	2	0
Extra charges	do.	1	0

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE, <i>continued</i> .		Common charges.	
		Rubles.	Copecs.
Commission on Jewels	per cent.	5	0
Do. on Drafts	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Do. on delivered Goods ...	do.	2	0
Brokerage for purchase and sale ...	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Do. on Drafts	do.	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
Duty for Stamp-bills, on the amount of Drafts	do.	$\frac{3}{4}$	0
Town Duties, on the amount of Goods	do.	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
Custom-house Charges, on the amount of payed duty, for Import Goods	do.	4	0
Do. for Export do.....	do.	6	0
SHIP CHARGES.			
Commission on received freight and primage	do.	3	0
Do. on procured freight	do.	2	0
Passport from the Custom-house and Admiralty		50	0
Parish Duty		10	0
Ship's-broker's Commission.....	per last	1	0
Do.	per ton	0	60
Address Money, according to the tonnage of vessels.			

TABLES OF DUTIES

PAYABLE IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

N.B. Upon all foreign goods imported into Russia, as well as upon all Russian produce exported, the duties are levied in two ways ; 1st. those to be paid by piece, measure, and weight, are to be calculated in silver but to be paid in bank notes, according to the agio which annually will be settled ; 2d. the duties to be paid *ad valorem* are to be made in bank notes. The silver ruble is this year (1819) fixed at 260 per cent.

LIST OF GOODS, THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH IS PERMITTED, PAYING THE FOLLOWING DUTIES.

Explanation of Contractions.

§ p. signifies to the eight ports named page 19, *viz.* Archangel, St. Petersburg, Reval, Riga, Libau, Odessa, Theodosia, and Taganrog.

4 f. c. h. to the four frontier custom-houses, *viz.* Kovno, Brest-litowsky, Radzivilow, and Dubossary.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
A.				
Acht. See Cotton Manufactory.				
Alabaster. See Stone.				
Aladsha and Manidsh-Aladsha. See Cotton Manufactory.				

H 4

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Allum. See Drugs.				
Aloes. See do.				
Alva. See Fruit.				
Amber and Mother of Pearl :				
Unwrought per pood	1	50	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Wrought do.	—	—	10	
Ananas. See Fruit.				
Anchovies. See Fish.				
Animals (not cattle) alive ... each	2	50	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Anniseed. See Spices.				
Annatto. See Colours.				
Acorns, called Balamut, per pood	—	6	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Antimony. See Drugs.				
Apples. See Fruit.				
Apothecary Materials. See the separate List.				
Archilla. See Colours.				
Argol. See Drugs.				
Arrack. See Brandy...per anker	10	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Assia. See Fruit.				
Auripigment. See Colours.				
Awls, for shoemakers and sad- lers per 100	—	25	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
B.				
Beads. See Glasses.				
Beaver Skin. See Furs.				
Bed Covers (unembroidered), of cotton, thread, piqué or wool	—	—	25	P. & O.
Berlin Blue. See Colours.				
Birds, alive.....each	—	25	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Blades. See Metals.				
Blond Lace. See Lace.				

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecks.		
Borax. See Drugs.				
Brandy, all sorts foreign Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Shrub, and others not sweetened, per ank of 40 bottles	10	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Brass. See Metals.				
Brazil Wood. See Colours.				
Bricks and Clinkers ... per 10 0	—	25	—	Every where.
Brimstone. See Sulphur.				
Busts and Statues from Gypsum	—	—	25	P. & O.
C.				
Cacao. See Fruit.				
Calamine. See Drugs.				
Calico. See Cotton Manufactory.				
Camel Hair :—				
Twisted and dyed ... per pood	8	75	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Untwisted and dyed... do.	7	50	—	
Manufactured. See Woollens.				
Cambric	—	—	25	P. & O.
Capers. See Fruit.				
Caps :—Turkish Woollen Caps, red and white per dozen	1	25	—	} In the ports of the Black Sea & sea of Azov.
Cardemoms. See Spices.				
Carmin. See Colours.				
Carpets of all kinds, except those with gold or silver embroidery	—	—	25	P. & O.
Carraway Seed. See Spices.				
Casimir. See Woollens.				
Cattle, all sorts, alive.....	duty free.			Every where.
except gelt horses.....each	25	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Caviar, Turkish, called Butarga, per pound	—	13	—	} Ports of Black Sea and sea of Azov.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Cement	duty free.			Every where.
Chalk per berc.	1	50	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Charcoal	duty free.			Every where.
Cheese per pood	5	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Chesnuts. See Fruit.				
China. See Ware	—	—	25	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Cider per bottle	—	25	—	P. & O.
Cinnamon. See Spices.				
Cinnabar. See Colours.				
Clay and Earth, all sorts	duty free.			Every where.
Clocks. See Watches.				
Cloth. See Woollens.				
Coals per bercov.	—	50	—	Every where.
Cochineal. See Colours.				
Cocoa Nuts per 10 piece	1	25	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Coffee per pood	3	—	—	3 p.
Colours and Dyewood :—				
Anotto or Safflower...per pood	—	50	—	} Every where.
Auripigment do.	—	60	—	
Berlin Blue.....per lb.	6	25	—	
Carmin do.	2	50	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Cinnabar per pood	1	25	—	
Cochineal do.	7	50	—	
Dutch Pink do.	—	25	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Gum Guttæ do.	1	25	—	
Indigo do.	2	50	—	
Lac de Venice.....per lb.	2	—	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Madder per pood	—	30	—	
Mummy do.	—	60	—	
Naples Yellow do.	1	25	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Ochre per bercov.	2	—	—	} Every where.
Orchilla per pood	—	25	—	
Pastils do.	—	25	—	
Quercitron..... do.	—	50	—	

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.	
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.		
	Rubles.	Copecks.			
<i>Colours and Dyewood, continued.</i>					
Red Lead per pood	—	75	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.	
Rouge per pot	1	25	—		
Turmeric per pood	—	25	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.	
Umber do.	—	13	—	Every where.	
Ultramarin..... per lb.	6	25	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.	
Weld per pood	—	10	—	Every where.	
White Lead and Ceruse do.	—	75	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.	
Woad and Risigal ... do.	—	25	—	Every where.	
Wood for dyeing:—					
Brazil Wood and Red San-					
ders, in pieces ...per berc.	1	—	—	} 8 p.	
Do. rasped do.	4	—	—		
Campeachy and Jamaica,					
In pieces..... do.	—	50	—		
Rasped do.	2	—	—		
Fustick in pieces... do.	—	50	—		
Do...rasped do.	2	—	—		
Verditer per pood	1	25	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.	
Verdigris do.	3	75	—		
All Colours for Miniatures ...	—	—	20		
Copper. See Metals.					
Corals, all sorts, wrought	—	—	10	8 p.	
Do. ... unwrought...per pood	1	50	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.	
Do. ... in powder ... do.	2	50	—		
Coriander. See Spices.					
Corks per pood	1	50	—	} Every where.	
Cork Wood do.	—	6	—		
Corn or Grain from the East-					
Indies, as Sago per pood	1	50	—	} 8 p.	
Pearl and Millet do.	—	15	—		
Cotton, raw	duty free.			8 p. 4 f. c. h.	
— Twist. See Twist.....	—	—	7½	8 p.	

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecks.		
Cotton, manufactured ; all white plain cotton goods, or inter- woven with flax and hemp ...	—	—	25	8 p.
India Nankin prohibited :				
— Aladsha, common, or Madnish Aladsha...per arschin	—	5	—	} In the ports of the Black Sea and sea of Azov.
— ———, striped and wrought with raw silk do.	—	9	—	
— Borla per 100 arsch.	2	—	—	
— ——— glazed or Acht..... do.	3	—	—	
— Tshumber, com- mon do.	5	—	—	
— Turkish Cotton and To- katshe per arsch.	—	4	—	
Crape. See Silk.				
Crucibles or Melting Pots, of clay or black lead, all sorts ...	duty free.			Every where.
Cubebs. See Spices.				
Currants. See Fruit.				
Cutlery, Razors, Knives and Forks of all kinds, Scissars, Nippers, Penknives, &c.....	—	—	25	8 p.
— Files, Saws, Rasps, and all other instruments of iron or steel required by workmen .	—	—	5	} Every where.
— Scythes per 100	2	50	—	
— Sickles do.	1	25	—	
D.				
Dates. See Fruit.				
Diamonds and precious Stones, cut and uncut, and Pearls	—	—	1	8 p. 4 f. c. h.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecks.		
Down, Eider, Beaver, and other Down per pood	15	—	—	Every where.
Drugs :—				
Aloes..... do.	—	75	—	} 8 p.
Alum.....per bercov.	—	75	—	
Antimony per pood	—	15	—	Every where.
Aqua-fortis do.	2	15	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Argol do.	—	15	—	Every where.
Arsenic do.	1	—	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Borax do.	1	25	—	
Calamine do.	—	10	—	} Every where.
Crystal of Tartar ... do.	—	15	—	
Emery do.	—	8	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Gall Nuts do.	—	30	—	
Gum Arabic do.	—	25	—	
— Benjamin do.	5	—	—	
— Copal do.	1	50	—	
— Dragant..... do.	1	—	—	
— Olibanum do.	—	75	—	
— Sandarac do.	1	—	—	
— Shellack do.	—	75	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Liquor Saturni do.	2	15	—	
Mastich, white and grey do.	1	—	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Muriater, nitrous, and sulphur Acid do.	2	15	—	
Orris Root..... do.	—	25	—	} Every where.
Pumice Stone..... do.	—	8	—	
Sachar. Saturni do.	—	75	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Sal Ammoniac do.	—	50	—	Every where.
Turpentine Venet. and Turpentine Oil ... do.	1	50	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Vitriol, Turkish do.	1	—	—	} Every where.
— Black..... do.	—	75	—	

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecks.		
Drugs, <i>continued.</i>				
Vitriol, Oil do.	1	50	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
—— Spirit..... do.	2	15	—	
E.				
Earthenware. See Ware.				
Emery. See Drugs,				
Enamel.....	duty free.			8 p. 4 f. c. h.
F.				
Feathers: Ostrich, dyed and un- dyed, and Plumages	—	—	20	P. & O.
Fish, live and fresh, all sorts ...	duty free.			} Every where.
—— salted, pickled, and smoked (except those specified) per pood	1	25	—	
—— Anchovies and Sar- dines do.	2	50	—	P. & O.
—— Herrings, salted, Dutch and English per cask	1	50	—	} Every where.
—— ——— Swedish and others per cask	—	38	—	
—— ——— smoked, per 100	—	25	—	
Fish Bones, unwrought, per pood	—	50	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
—— wrought ... do.	—	—	10	8 p.
Flannel. See Woollens.				
Flints do.	—	20	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Fruits: Almonds do.	—	60	—	8 p.
—— Alva do.	—	25	—	} Every where.
—— Ananas each	—	25	—	
—— Apples, Pears, Plums, all sorts, and other fresh and salted fruit per cask of 2 ankers	1	25	—	
—— Assia per lb.	—	25	—	

IMPORTS.		Duty.			Where permitted.
Names of the Goods.	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.		
	Rubles.	Copecks.			
Fruits : Bekmes and Nar-					} Every where.
dek per pood	—	25	—		
Chesnuts do.	—	75	—		8 p.
Cacao do.	1	25	—		
Capers do.	—	75	—		} Every where.
Grapes, fresh and					
preserved do.	2	50	—		} Every where.
in syrup do.	5	—	—		
Bay Berries do.	1	25	—		8 p.
Lemons and Oranges,					
per box of 300	—	50	—		8 p.
salted, per 2 hds.	3	75	—		Every where.
Lemon Juice ... do.	3	75	—		8 p.
Nuts of all sorts (except					
cocoa) per pood	1	—	—		8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Olives do.	—	75	—		} Every where.
Pistachio Nuts .. do.	1	50	—		
dried Fruit, as Figs, Pears,					
Raisins, Currants, Lemons and					
Oranges, Prunes, Plums, Sloes,					
Dates, &c. not preserved in					
sugar per pood	—	25	—		} 8 p.
All sorts in spirits, per glass	—	13	—		
Furdawet: trifles known by this					} Parts of the
name 25	—	—	25		
Furs: Beaver, Otter, Raccoons,					} Black Sea
American Sables, and other					
foreign fur.....	—	—	25		8 p. and sea of Azov.
G.					
Gall Nuts. See Drugs.					
Ginger. See Spices.					

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Glasses : magnifying and burning Glasses, unset or set, but not with gold or silver each	—	15	—	} 8 p.
———— for Watches ...per doz.	—	15	—	
Glass Corals and Tubes, per pood	1	25	—	} Every where.
—— Drops (crystal) ... per 1000	1	25	—	
Gloves : Men's, Women's, and Children's, except those men- tioned as prohibited.....	—	—	20	8 p.
Gold and Silver, in bars, bullion, medals, foreign and Russian coin, except those prohibited..	duty free.			Every where.
Gold Leaf, in books	—	—	20	8 p.
Grapes. See Fruit.				
Gums. See Drugs.				
Guns, Pistols, and other Fire- Arms	—	—	25	8 p.
Gypsum. See Stone.				
H.				
Herrings. See Fish.				
Hides, raw and undressed	—	—	15	8 p.
Hops	1	25		Every where.
Hosiery, Stockings of all kinds, Silk, Cotton, Worsted, for men, women, and children, knit, woven, or felt, except those specified as prohibited...	—	—	20	8 p.
I.				
Indigo. See Colours.				
Iron. See Cutlery, Metals, and Prohibited.				

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Ivory and Tortoiseshell :— Unwrought ...per pood Wrought..... do.	—	75 —	— 10	} 8 p.
Instruments :—Astronomical, Ma- thematical, Physical, Optical, Hydraulic, Surgical ; likewise Barometers, Thermometers, and Astronomical Watches, and all other instruments rela- tive to arts and sciences, in whatever setting or cases, ex- cept those elsewhere specified	duty free.			
———— Musical Instruments of every description, with ca- ses or without, except those mentioned in prohibited	—	—	10	3 p.
K.				
Kindjak. See Cotton Manufac- tures.				
Knives and Forks. See Cutlery.				
Kumatch. See Cotton Manufac- tures.				
L.				
Lac. See Colours.				
Lace, Blond (Entoilage), all sorts, except those mentioned as prohibited	—	—	10	
Lamp Black per pood	—	75	—	} Every where.
Laurel Leaves do.	1	37	—	
—— Berries. See Fruit, Bay Berries.				
Lead per berc.	—	25	—	Every where.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Lead, Black Lead per berc. — White } — Red... } See Colours. Leaf Gold. See Gold. Leather. See Hides. Lemons. See Fruit. Levantine. See Silk. Linens. See Prohibition. Liquorice. See Drugs. Lobsters and other Shell Fish of the kind, fresh, dried, or salted per pood	—	38	—	Every where.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N, per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecks.		
Madder. See Colours.				
Meerschäum, or pipes of the same, without setting or orna- ments	—	—	25	P. & O.
Melting Pots. See Crucibles.				
Mineral Waters.....	duty free.			Every where.
Metals:—Blades for swords, sa- bres, and daggers	—	—	25	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
—-- Copper and Brass, un- wrought, in plates, sheets, slabs, cuttings, filings, and broken per pood	1	25	—	
—-- Brass wrought, all sorts, do.	5	—	—	
—-- Gold and Silver. See Gold.				
—-- Knives, Files, &c. See Cutlery.				
—-- Lead.....per berc.	—	25	—	} Every where.
—-- Spelter or Fink, per pood	—	38	—	
—-- Steel, unwrought do.	—	30	—	
—-- Tin in bars and blocks do.	—	25	—	
—-- — Plates, single, per box of 450	3	13	—	} 8 ports.
—-- — double do.	6	25	—	
—-- — Foil.....	—	—	2	8 ports.
—-- Wire for making Needles, per pood	—	15	—	Every where.
—-- — from copper or brass do.	5	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Mushrooms, Truffles, and Champignons, in oil, vinegar, or salt do.	10	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Musical Instruments. See In- struments.				

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecks.		
Mummy. See Colours.				
N.				
Naples Yellow. See Colours.				
Needles :—				
Common Needles and Tam- bour Needles, all sorts, per 1000	—	50	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Larding Pins per doz.	—	13	—	
Sail Makers' Needles, per 100	—	25	—	
Notes, musical, all sorts	duty free.			8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Nutmegs and Mace. See Spices.				
O.				
Ochre. See Colours.				
Olives. See Fruit.				
Olibanum. See Drugs.				
Oil ;—Olive Oil, in casks and other vessels per pood	—	50	—	8 ports.
Oysters, Muscles, and other Shell Fish of the kind, per cask of 2 ank.	3	75	—	} 8 ports.
———— salted, per legal stoff	1	25	—	
Orris. See Drugs.				
Otter Skin. See Fur.				
P.				
Paper, royal, for drawing, print- ing, and polished ; also Note Paper	—	—	25	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Pastils. See Colours.				

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Pearl ; Mother of Pearl. See Amber.				
Pearls, genuine and precious Stones	—	—	1	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Pumice Stone. See Drugs.				
Pears. See Fruit.				
Pencils, in common wood, per dozen	—	3	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
— in Cypress..... do.	—	15	—	
— without wood, (black lead) per berc.	—	38	—	
Pepper. See Spices.				Every where.
Perfumeries, or Scented Waters, per bottle, whereof 13½ on a vedro	—	50	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Pictures and Prints of every des- cription, with or without frames	—	—	25	P. & O.
Pipe Tubes. See Sticks.				
Pistachios. See Fruit.				
Plants and Flowers.....	duty free.			Every where.
Plate. See Gold.				
Plums.....	}	See Fruit.		
Prunelloes				
Porter per hd. of 240 bottles	20	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Q.				
Quicksilver per pood	1	25	—	Every where.
R.				
Rags	duty free.			Every where.
Raisins. See Fruit.				
Reed, for the use of manufac- tories	duty free.			Every where.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Reed Canes, without ornaments	—	—	25	P. & O.
Resin, Colophonium ...per berc.	2	50	—	} Every where.
—— Harpius do.	—	75	—	
Ribbons. See Silk.				
Rice per pood	—	15	—	8 p.
Risigal. See Colours.				
Ruffles	—	—	10	P. & O.
Rum, Brandy, Shrub, Arrack, of 10 deg.....	10	—	—	} per ank. { of 9 gall. {
From 10 to 15	15	—	—	
From 15 above ...	20	—	—	
Saffron. See Spices.				
Sago. See Corn.				
Satin. See Silk.				
Salt, in the ports of the Baltic, per pood	—	15	—	
—— in all other places.. do.	—	10	—	
Seeds; Garden and Flower Seeds, all sorts.....	duty free.			Every where.
Segars. See Tobacco.				
Seize (Tsherim) per pood	—	15	—	{ Ports of Black Sea and Sea of Azov.
Serge. See Silk.				
Shellac. See Drugs (Gums).				
Shrub. See Rum per ank.	10	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Silk, plain, of one colour, without gold or silver, Velvet, Stuff, Satin, Gros de Tours, Taffetas, Serge, Crape and Silk Chinelle	—	—	25	} P. & O.
—— Ribbons of all kinds, except for order of knighthood	—	—	25	
—— spun or twisted, of every kind	—	—	2	8 p.
—— raw	duty free.			8 p. 4 f. c. h.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Silver. See Gold.				
Skins. See Hides.				
Slates. See Stones.				
Slippers, common unembroidered				
Turkish per pair	—	25	—	{ Ports of the Black Sea & Sea of Azov.
Snuff. See Tobacco.				
Soap, Venetian, Spanish, Turk- ish and Greek per pood	1	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Soy.....per usual bottle	—	50	—	P. & O.
Spectacles, all kinds	—	—	10	8 p.
— Glasses per doz.	—	—	15	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Spelter. See Metal ...per pood	—	38	—	Every where.
Spices :—				
Anniseed do.	—	60	—	Every where.
Cardemoms do.	8	75	—	8 p.
Carraway Seed do.	—	25	—	Every where.
Cinnamon and Cinna- mon Flower do.	8	75	—	} 8 p.
Cloves do.	8	75	—	
Coriander do.	—	50	—	} Every where.
Cubebs do.	1	50	—	
Galanga do.	—	25	—	
Ginger, white do.	—	25	—	
— black and grey do.	—	15	—	
— preserved in syrop..... do.	—	50	—	
Lemon and Orange Peel do.	—	13	—	Every where.
Mace do.	15	—	—	} 8 p.
Nutmegs do.	8	75	—	
Pepper, black and white..... do.	—	13	—	
Pimento do.	1	50	—	

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IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Spices, <i>continued.</i>				
Saffron per lb.	—	50	—	8 p.
Spirits. See Rum.				
Sponges, common per pood	1	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Steel, unwrought. See				
Metals do.	—	30	—	Every where.
Sticks, from Reed, without orna- ments				
Do. bored for Pipe Tubes...	—	—	25	P. & O.
Stockings. See Hosiery.				
Stones :—				
Flints per pood	—	20	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Grind Stones per doz.	—	15	—	
Gypsum per pood	—	8	—	Every where.
Marble and Alabaster, un- wrought.....	—	—	5	8 p.
Bas-				
Reliefs, Urns, Vases, Groupes, Busts of do.....	—	—	25	P. & O.
Millstones and Whetstones ...	—	—	5	Every where.
Small Whetstones for silver- smiths per 100	—	15	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Serpentine, wrought or un- wrought.....	—	—	20	8 p.
Slates, with or without frames, and Slate Pencils.....	—	—	5	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Stones from the quarry	duty free.			Every where.
Strings for musical instruments . .	—	—	5	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Sugar :—				
Refined or Loaf Sugar, per pood	3	75	—	} 8 p.
Sugar, raw do.	1	50	—	
Sulphur and Brimstone, raw, per berc.	—	50	—	Every where.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Sulphur and Brimstone, refined, per berc.	2	—	—	Every where.
T.				
Telescopes, all sorts, set.....	—	—	15	8 p.
Thistles, for the use of cloth ma- nufactories	duty free.			Every where.
Thread, fine, twisted or untwist- ed, bleached or unbleached, per pood	25	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Tiles per 1000	1	—	—	Every where.
Tin. See Metals.				
Tobacco, in leaves or rolls, all sorts, except Turkish, per pood	2	—	—	} 8 p.
——, Turkish..... do.	1	50	—	
——, Cut Tobacco.				
——, — Canaster, per lb.	—	25	—	
——, — Segars... per do.	—	75	—	
——, — Turkish, per pood	1	50	—	} 8 p.
——, Snuff, Brazil, French and Spanish per lb.	—	75	—	
Tortoiseshell, wrought	—	—	10	} 8 p.
——, unwrought, per pood	—	75	—	
Trees, Flowers and Plants.	duty free.			Every where.
Tripe. See Woollens.				
Truffles. See Mushrooms.				
Turmeric. See Colours.				
Turpentine. See Drugs.				
Twist, Cotton Twist, white or dyed.....	—	—	7½	8 p.
U.				
Ultramarin } Umber }	See Colours.			
V.				
Varnish per pood	1	50	—	8 p.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecks.		
Verdigrise } Verditer } See Colours.				
Vinegar, made from wine, per hhd.	6	25	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Vitriol. See Drugs. W.				
Ware, earthen-ware, common, glazed, fayance, delft, and common porcelain, also China, without gold, silver, paintings, or border.	—	—	25	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Watches and Clocks, pocket and travelling watches. Do. for walls and tables, with or with- out cases, except those enu- merated as prohibited	—	—	15	P. and O.
— Movements for do. and do., as dial-plates, springs, wheels, hands, and such like...	—	—	10	P. and O.
Waters, mineral and medicinal .	duty free.			Every where.
White Lead. See Colours.				
Wines; French, Spanish, Por- tuguese, Italian, German, also those from Madeira and the Azorian Islands, from Hungary and Austria per hhd.	20	—	—	} 8 p.
—, all the above-mentioned wines in bottles; per bottle, whereof 13⅓ to a vedro	—	25	—	
—, Anatolian, Wallachian, Moldavian and Santorinian wines, also all Greek wines not mentioned per hhd.	7	50	—	} In the Black Sea & Sea of Azov, in Du- bossary and Rad- zivil at this duty. In all other places at the duty as for French wines.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Wire, copper and brass, per pood	5	—	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h. Every where.
—, for needles	—	—	15	
Wool, raw, all kinds.....	—	—	5	} 8 p.
—, woollen yarn, dyed or un- dyed	—	—	10	
Woollens, fine cloth, except that prohibited..... per arsh	1	25	—	} 8 p.
—, Blankets	—	—	25	
—, Cassimeers, or ker- seymeres, of all colours, plain	—	—	25	
—, Barrakan, Drugget, Camblets, Patencords, Tripe, Serge, Flannel and Everlastings	—	—	15	
Woods; as Cedar, Cypress, Ebony, Nut-tree, Mahogany, Palm, Sassafras, and all other foreign woods used for furniture	—	—	10	} 8 p.
—, box and box-deals.....	—	—	2	
—, blocks, or pieces of wood used under casks and barrels, if common wood	duty free.			8 p.
—, if any of the above- mentioned foreign woods, per 10 blocks	—	25	—	} 8 p. 4 f. c. h.
—, empty casks, joined or unjoined, and staves	—	—	20	
Y.				
Yarn, Cotton-yarn. See Twist.				
—, Camelhair, twisted and dyed	8	75	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
—, Woollen-yarn, dyed or un- undyed.....	—	—	10	8 p.

IMPORTS. <i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.			Where permitted.
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.		
Z.				
Zedoary..... per pood	—	30	—	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
All other goods not specified in this tariff, nor in the list of goods prohibited, pay.....	—	—	25	P. and O.
Wearing Apparel and Linen, of which travellers themselves of any kind make use	duty free.			Every where.
Watches, Snuff-boxes, Swords, Buckles, and such like, for the use of passengers and cou- riers, not more than one of the same kind	duty free.			Every where.
All sorts of equipages, in which travellers themselves may ar- rive by land ; also trunks, boxes and portmanteaus, required during the journey, for packing the baggage	duty free.			Every where.
All articles belonging to cabinets of natural history, as Shells, Minerals, Animals in Spirits or Stuffed, Dried Herbs pasted on paper, Stones of all kinds in small pieces, and such like. Printed books, bound or un- bound; Manuscripts; Drawings and Plans relative to arts and sciences ; Maps, Models and Forms, relative to arts and sciences ; Types for printing in all languages ; Materials, and all Instruments and Ink used in printing	duty free.			Every where.

LIST
OF
DRUGS
USED EXCLUSIVELY AS MEDICINES,
DUTY FREE.

A.

Agaricus albus.
Arrow root.
Axungia viperarum.

B.

Baccæ sambuci.
Balsamum canadensi.
——— copaivæ.
——— de Mecca.
——— nucis moschalæ.
——— Peruvianum.
——— tolutanum liqui-
dum et siccum.
Bitumen judaicum vel as-
phaltum.
Bolus alba.
——— armena.
Bovista chirurgorum.

C.

Camphora.
Canella alba vel cortex vin-
teranus spurius.
Cassia caryophyllata vel
canella cubana.
——— fistulata.
Coccognidium, lignum et
cortex.

Colocynthis.
Conchæ.
Cortex capparis.
——— cascarillæ.
——— chinæ and pulv.
——— culilavan.
——— geoffrææ.
——— granatorum.
——— guajaci.
——— hippocastani.
——— ligni sassafras.
——— mizerei.
——— nuc juglandis.
——— simarubæ.
——— tamarisci.
——— thymiamatis.
——— vinteranus.
Cortus Arabicus.
——— dulcis.

D.

Dolichos pruriens.

F.

Faba, St. Ignatii.
——— pechurim.
Flores anthos, rosmarini
libanotidis.
——— Calaustiorum.

Flores chamomillæ Romanæ.

—— nophæ in sale.

—— rosarum in sale.

—— rubrarum.

—— pallidarum.

Folia aurantii.

—— sennæ.

Foliculi sennæ.

Fructus jujubæ.

—— tamarindorum.

Fungus sambuci, auriculæ
sudæ.

G.

Gummi ammoniacum.

—— animi.

—— assafœtida.

—— bdellium.

—— carannæ.

—— elemi.

—— euphorbium.

—— galbanum.

—— guajacum.

—— hederæ.

—— kino.

—— myrrhæ.

—— opepanax.

—— sagapenum.

—— sarcocolla.

—— tacamahaca.

H.

Helminthocorton.

Herba adianthi alb. et nigri.

—— mari veri.

—— sabina.

L.

Lignum guajaci.

—— quassiæ.

Lithargirium.

M.

Magnesia alba.

—— in scatul.

—— calcinata.

—— nigra.

—— vitrariorum.

Manna electa et calabrina.

Millepedes.

Moschus orientalis.

Musculus corallinus.

O.

Oleum cajeput.

—— laurinum express

—— menthæ piperitæ.

—— origani cretici.

—— palmæ.

—— ricini.

Opium.

R.

Radix alcannæ.

—— aronis.

—— bryonæ.

—— china ponderosa.

—— columbo.

—— contrajervæ.

—— cyperi.

—— gentianæ alb. et rubr.

—— hermodactyli.

—— jalappæ.

—— ipecacuanhæ.

—— mechoacanna.

—— polygalæ amaræ.

—— pyrethri.

—— salap.

—— sarsaparillæ.

—— senega.

—— serpentariæ virgi-
nianæ.

—— spicæ.

—— spigeliæ.

Radix squillæ.
 — zedoariæ.
 Resina lutea nov. Belg.
 Rhus toxicodendron.
 Robb juniperi.
 — sambuci.

S.
 Sacharum lactis.
 Scammonium.
 Semen cydoniorum.
 — fœnu græci crud. et
 in pulver.
 — ricini.
 — sabadillæ.
 — staphidis agriæ.
 Stinci marini.
 Succus catechu.
 — chermes.

T.
 Terra catechu.
 Tutia.

Z.
 Zibethum.

Duty free are also:—All mineral waters; balances with their scales; instruments necessary for making pills; stone, and other mortars, with their pestles; measures, spades, and other apothecary's instruments of whatever description; apothecary's weights, and genuine gold and silver leaves in book.

LIST OF DRUGS

USED FOR MEDICINAL AND OTHER PURPOSES,
PAYING DUTY AS SPECIFIED.

		Duty in Silver.	
		Rubles.	Copecs.
A.			
Alumen plumosum.....	per pood	1	50
— romanum	do.	1	50
Ambra grisea.....	per lb.	7	0
Anisum stellatum	per pood.	1	0
B.			
Binnutum	per pood.	2	50
Boletus cervinus	per lb.	0	13
C.			
Cantharides	per pood.	1	50
Cobaltum	do.	0	90
Coculi indici	do.	2	50
Corallia rubra et alba in fragments,	do.	1	50
F.			
Faba tonco	per pood.	0	50
Flores lavendulæ	do.	1	0
Folia lauri.....	do.	1	37
Fructus cynobastus.....	do.	1	25
G.			
Grana, kermes	per pood.	1	25
— paradisi	do.	2	50
Gummi ladani	do.	0	75
— styrax in granis	do.	5	0
— — liquida.....	do.	1	50

		Duty in Silver.	
		Rubles.	Copecs.
Lapis canceri crud. et præpar	per pood	—	75
— hæmatites	do.	—	25
— præpar	do.	—	50
Lignum aloes	per lb.	1	—
Licopodium	do.	1	—
N.			
Nihilum album	per pood	1	—
Nuces vomicæ	do.	—	75
O.			
Oleum dist. abrotani	per lb.	—	25
— absynthi	do.	—	25
— anethi	do.	—	25
— angelicæ	do.	—	25
— anisi	do.	—	25
— anthos	do.	—	25
— aurantiorum	do.	—	50
— bergamot	do.	—	75
— calami aromatici	do.	—	25
— cardamomi	do.	—	50
— carvi	do.	—	50
— caryophyllorum	do.	—	50
— de cedro	do.	—	75
— charmomillæ	do.	—	25
— cinamomi	do.	1	50
— citri	do.	—	50
— coriandri	do.	—	25
— cornu cervi foetid	per pood	2	—
— cumini	per lb.	—	25
— fcemiculi	do.	—	25
— galbani	do.	—	25
— juniperi e baccis	do.	—	25
— e ligno	do.	2	50
— lauri baccarum	do.	—	25
— lavendulæ	do.	—	50
— ligni rhodij	do.	1	25

		Duty in Silver.	
		Rubles.	Copecs.
Oleum dist. ligni sassafras.....	per lb.	—	25
———— macis	do.	1	—
———— majoranæ	do.	—	25
———— melissæ.....	do.	—	25
———— menthæ crisp.....	do.	—	25
———— millefolii	do.	—	25
———— neroli	do.	1	25
———— nucis mosehatae	do.	1	25
———— petræ	per pood	1	50
———— rosarum.....	per lb.	2	50
———— rutæ	do.	—	25
———— sabinæ	do.	—	25
———— salviæ	do.	—	25
———— saturegæ	do.	—	25
———— serpilli	do.	—	25
———— spicæ	per pood	2	50
———— succini	per lb.	—	13
———— tanacetii.....	do.	—	25
———— thymi	do.	—	25
———— valerianæ	do.	—	25
———— zedoariæ	do.	—	25
———— zinziberis	do.	—	25
———— jasmini per infusum, per	doz. glasses	—	75
———— tuberosi, per infusum ...	do.	—	75
———— flores aurent. per infusum.	do.	—	75
———— also other Oil infusions			
———— upon all sorts of flowers, per doz. glasses		—	75
———— vitrioli	per pood	1	50
Os scæpiæ	do.	1	25
P.			
Poma aurantiorum immatura.....	per pood	—	75
Radix ninsi Americana et Orient ...	per lb.	2	50
Resina elastica.....	per pood	2	50
———— guajaci.....	per lb.	—	25
———— jalappæ	do.	—	25
———— scammonii	do.	—	25

		Duty in Silver.	
		Rubles.	Copecs.
S.			
Sachar. cant. nigr.....	per pood	3	75
Sanguis draconis	do.	2	50
Seliqua dulcis	do.	1	25
Spatum ponderosum.....	do.	—	75
Spermaceti	do.	—	50
Succinum	do.	11	50
Sulphur griseum	do.	—	75
T.			
Talcum	per pood	1	50
V.			
Vaniglia	per pood	30	—
All Plants and Vegetables, as Flowers, Herbs, Roots, Seeds, Moss, Saps, &c. not mentioned in the tarif or in this list, only used in medicine....		do.	50

LIST
OF
COMPOUND MEDICINES,
PAYING DUTY AS FOLLOW.

A.	Duty in Silver.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.
Acidum aceticum.....per lb.	1	—
— benzoicum do.	1	50
— citri do.	—	50
— muriaticum per pood.	2	15
— nitricum do.	2	15
— phosphori per lb.	—	50
— sachari do.	1	50
— succinum..... do.	1	50
— tartari..... do.	—	50
Æther aceticus do.	1	—
— sulphuricus do.	1	—
Alcali volatile do.	—	13
Aqua flores naphæ per bottle	—	25
— menthæ piperitæ do.	—	25
— coloniensis per doz. glasses	—	75
— hungarica do.	—	75
— salutary spirits, balsam and pre- pared water, all sorts per doz. bottles	—	50
Arcanum duplicatum per pood	1	50
B.		
Butyr antim. per lb.	—	25
C.		
Calomelas per pood	2	50
Colcothar do.	—	50
Conditum aurantior. fruct. et cort. ... do.	5	—
— citri corticum..... do.	5	—

			Duty in Silver.	
			Rubles.	Copecs.
Conditum citri fructus	per pood		5	—
———— cydoniorum	do.		5	—
———— cynobasti	do.		5	—
———— nucum juglandorum	do.		5	—
———— moschatorum	do.		5	—
———— ziziberis	do.		5	—
———— alkermes	per lb.		—	25
———— aromat.	do.		—	25
———— cynœ	do.		—	25
Confect. menthæ piper	do.		—	25
Conserva rosarum	per pood		2	50
Corallia alba et rubra præp.	do.		2	50
Cornu cervi præp	do.		1	—
———— raspatum	do.		1	—
E.				
Ebur ustum album	do.		2	50
———— nigrum	do.		1	—
———— raspatum	do.		2	50
Elexir paregoricum	per lb.		—	25
All sorts of salutary drops, per lb. or per				
half bottle			—	25
Emplastrum angl. super tafeta nigr. alb. et				
rosarum	per arsh.		1	25
———— angl. in pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an arsh.				
and smaller	per dozen pieces		—	75
———— and all other plaster, upon				
leather, linen, or paper	per dozen pieces		—	75
———— in frustra ; all sorts plaster in				
pieces	per lb.		—	25
Extracta ; decoctions of all sorts of vegetables,				
under denomination of extracts ...	per lb.		—	25
F.				
Flores sulphuris	per pood		—	50
———— zinci	do.		2	50

		Duty in Silver.	
		Rubles.	Copecs.
K.			
Kali causticum.....	per lb.	—	13
Kermes minerale	do.	—	25
L.			
Lacca in globulis	per lb.	—	75
Lac sulphuris	per pood	2	50
Lapis infernalis	per lb.	—	50
M.			
Magisterium marcasit.	per lb.	1	50
Mercurius alb. præc	do.	—	25
————— dulcis	per pood	2	50
————— præcip. rubr	do.	2	50
————— solubil	per lb.	—	25
————— sublimatus	per pood	2	50
O.			
Opodeldoc	per dozen glasses	1	—
P.			
Phosphorus	per lb.	—	75
Pulvis pro limonade	do.	—	25
———— unzerii	per dozen glasses	—	50
S.			
Sal acetosellac	per lb.	—	50
— anglicanæ	per pood	1	—
— cathart. amar.	do.	1	—
— cornu cervi volat.	per lb.	—	50
— glauberi	per pood	1	—
— nitri	do.	1	50
— sedlicense	do.	1	—
Sopo hispanicus albus	do.	1	—
———— marmor	do.	1	—
———— venetus	do.	1	—
Soda	per pood	—	25
———— depurata	do.	1	—

	Duty in Silver.	
	Rubles.	Copecs.
Soda phosphorata per lb.	—	25
Species, salutary, from herbs and other vegetables per pood	2	50
Sulphur. aurat. antimonii per lb.	—	25
Syrupi, salutary, from all sorts of vege- tables.....per bottle	—	50
T.		
Tartarus vitriolatus per pood	1	50
Terra foliala tartari per lb.	—	50
—— penderosa satita do.	—	50
Trochisci, pectoral lozenges and simi- lar articles per dozen small boxes	—	75
—— in larger quantities per lb.	—	25
V.		
Vitrum antimonii.....per pood	1	50
Medical pills and pectoral confitures of all sorts per dozen small boxes	—	75

LIST

FIXED FOR THE

TARE OF LIQUID IMPORT GOODS.

	Per Cent.
A.	
Anchovies ; in glass and stone ware	40
———— in wooden vessels	30
Annotte ; in barrels	20
C.	
Capers ; in barrels and wooden vessels	30
———— in glass and stone ware	40
D.	
Drugs ; Oil of Vitriol, in glass and stone ware	40
———— Aquafortis, in do.	40
M.	
Mushrooms, Truffles and Champignons, in oil, vinegar, or salted.....	40
O.	
Oil, Olive, in barrels	17
—, Italian and French, in small bottles or Flo- rence flasks	20
—, all other Olive or French Oil, in glass or stone ware	40
— Varnish, in small barrels.....	13
Olives ; French and other kinds, in barrels and wooden vessels	20
in glass or stone ware	40

	Per Cent.
S.	
Spikenard Juice, in barrels	13
Storax; liquid, and for all other liquid goods, which are noticed in the specification of drugs, except those here mentioned, per barrel or chest	12
For all other liquid goods not particularized in this list, the tare is averaged :	
When in barrels or wooden vessels	17
in glass or stone ware	20

LIST

FIXED FOR THE

TARE OF DRY IMPORT GOODS.

	Per Cent.
A	
Almonds and Jordan Almonds	10
Antimony, in barrels or boxes	10
Apothecaries' Drugs (except those mentioned)...	10
B	
Beads, in barrels or boxes.....	8
Berries of every kind	10
Brimstone	10
C	
Cocoa Nuts, in barrels	10
————, in sacks	2
Camels' Hair, raw	10
————, twisted	25'
Calamine, in barrels or boxes	10
Chalk of every kind, in barrels	10
Coffee, in barrels.....	10
————, in sacks	2
————, in mats	3
Colours and do. for dying, in barrels or wooden vessels	
————, Ceruse	8
————, Cochineal must be taken out of the barrels and weighed in sacks;	
————, on each sack containing from 4 to 7 poods	2 lb.
————, 2 to 3½	1 lb.

	Per Cent.
Colours, Dutch Pink.....	10
——, Indigo, in zeronos or in hides, weighing without the cover from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 poods for every zerone	34 lb.
do. in half zeronos from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 poods	20 lb.
do. in barrels, without cover	20
do. in casks, covered with coarse li- nen and hooped	20
——, Madder, in barrels	10
——, Mummy	10
——, Ochre	10
——, Red lead	8
——, Sandres, rasped, in barrels.....	10
——, do. do. in mats.....	5
——, do. do. for dyeing in mats	3
——, Turmeric, in barrels	10
——, Verditer	10
——, Verdigrise, Venetian and common.....	10
——, Weld and Woad	10
——, for all other colours in barrels	10
Corks, in sacks	2
——, in mats.....	3
Corn, Rice and Pearl barley, in barrels	10
——, ———, in sacks	2
Cotton and cotton twist.....	15

D.

Drugs, in barrels or casks, viz.

Alum, English and Swedish	8
Shell-lac, in barrels	15
do. in casks.....	25
For all other Drugs	10

F.

Fruits, dry, in baskets and boxes	10
——, Raisins	10
——, Almonds and Plums of every kind ...	10

	Per Cent.
Fruits, dry, Oranges and Lemons:	
in barrels	10
in mats.....	3
Frankincense, in barrels and boxes	10
G.	
Gum Benjamin, in barrels and boxes	10
I.	
Ivory and Fishbone, in barrels	10
L.	
Lemon and Orange peel, in barrels.....	10
M.	
Metals, tin bars, in barrels.....	6
---, Spelter, in do.	6
---, all other metals, except copper	10
P.	
Plummets	10
R.	
Rosin, in barrels and wooden vessels	17
---, all other under the denomination of Drugs	10
S.	
Spices, in barrels and boxes, viz.	
---, Cardamoms and } are weighed net.	
---, Cinnamon	
---, Carraway seed	10
---, Liquorice, in barrels	10
---, in mats	3
---, Nutmegs and Mace } are weighed net.	
---, Saffron	
---, Pepper	10
---, Ginger	10

	Per Cent.
Spices, Cloves	10
——, all other Spices not mentioned	10
Silk, spun, in boxes.....	10
Spunges, common, in sacks	2
Sugar, loaf sugar, brought from Holland, Hamburg, Lübeck and other German ports	10
——, do. brought from England	12
——, raw, in barrels and boxes	10
T.	
Tobacco.....	10
For all other dry import goods not mentioned in this list, the tare is averaged :	
when in barrels and wooden vessels.....	10
in glass and stone do.	20
in single sacks	2
in double sacks	4
in mats.....	3
in sacks and mats together	5

Should any Merchant enter goods at a greater Tare than is fixed in this list, then the Tare is weighed.

If, on the other hand, the Custom House officers should suspect the Tare to be less than is fixed in this list, then the Tare is likewise weighed.

LIST
OF
GOODS,
THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

A.

Alabaster, see Marble.
Ale.
Anchors, all sorts, of Iron.

B.

Baize, all sorts.
Bank-notes (Russian).
Baskets of straw or reed, all sorts, except those of passengers.
Beads of all kinds.
Bedding of every kind, unless belonging to passengers.
Beer of every kind, except English Porter.
Bellows.
Biscuits of every kind.
Blacking.
Blankets. See Covers.
Books; countinghouse-books, pocket-books of all kinds with or without instruments.
Boots of every kind.
Boxes, sand-boxes.
Brandy, from corn or grain of any kind.
——, double, or spirit, likewise all sweet brandy.
Brass. See Copper.
Brooms of every kind.
Bullets of lead.
Butter.
Buttons; all sorts.

C.

- Canary-seed.
- Candle-wicks of every kind.
- Canes of every kind.
- Caparisons of every kind.
- Caps of every kind, except those mentioned in the Tarif as admitted.
- Cards, playing cards of every kind.
- Carpets, all kinds interwoven with gold or silver.
- Carriages of all kinds, except those belonging to passengers.
- Cases, empty, all sorts.
- Chess and draft boards, and others for games, with their appendages.
- Chocolate.
- Cicory, ground as coffee.
- Clocks for tables or walls, with ornaments of metal or glass.
- Clothes of every kind, except those belonging to passengers.
- Cloth, fine black cloth and all coarse cloth.
- Coffee-mills.
- Coin, every small coin and Russia bank-notes.
- Combs of horn.
- Confectionary of every kind.
- Copper utensils of every kind.
- Copper or brass ornaments of every description, wrought or cast, gilt or ungilt, likewise handles, hasps, hinges, plates, &c.
- Cords of silk, cotton, camelhair, worsted, or others.
- Cotton goods, interwoven with gold or silver, likewise all dyed and printed.
- Covers, counterpanes, and blankets with embroidery, or interwoven with gold or silver, also of silk and half silk without exception.
- Cranes ; all sorts.
- Cringles or Cracknels ; all sorts.
- Crystal utensils of all kinds.
 - ornaments, girandoles, lustres, lanterns, &c.

D.

Dolls of all kinds.

Door Bolts of all kinds of metal for fastening doors.

Down from all sorts of birds, except those permitted by the tarif.

Dutch Tiles.

E.

Embroidery of every kind and stuff.

Engines, fire, of all kinds.

Earthenware, vessels or utensils of clay, delft, fayance or china, porcelain, and the like, with gold, silver, printing, or borders.

F.

False gold and silver, hammered or spun, lace of all sorts, ribbons and other goods embroidered with false gold or silver.

Fans, ladies'.

Feather for bedding.

Foil of every description.

Frames for looking-glasses.

——— for pictures, except those belonging to pictures imported.

Frankincense or fumigating powder.

Fringes of all kinds.

Fruit ; all sorts of dried and preserved fruit, also garden fruit or vegetables, dried, salted, or pickled.

Fur shoes and boots.

G.

Gallantry ware, i. e. all high priced trifles, ornamented or plain, with valuable stones and pearls, except those specified as permitted.

Galloons.

Garters of all kinds.

Gaiters of leather and others.

Gin.

Gingerbread of every description.

Girandoles of every description.

Girdles of all kinds.

Glass, window glass in round panes.
 — ware, or utensils of all kinds.
 — lanterns, lustres, girandoles, &c.
 — muscovy-glass or tale.
 Gloves, all kinds, except those permitted.
 Glue, fish and common glue.
 Gold and silver lace, edgings, fringes, tassels, cord, &c.
 Gold, silver, and gilt utensils, or vessels, all sorts.
 Golden-thread, tinsel, spangle, and foil.

H.

Hair for wigs.
 Hair-powder.
 Handkerchiefs, all sorts of cotton, silk, &c.
 Handles or hilts, sword, sabre, dagger, &c.
 Hangings. See Tapestry.
 Harness and such like for horses.
 Harpsicords. See Pianofortes.
 Hats of every description.
 Honey raw, and Honey-syrop.
 Horn, hart, elk, and all other unwrought.

I.

Indigo, common Jamaica, and in bales.
 Ink of all kinds in bottles, powder and China ink.
 Inkstands of all sorts.
 Iron and cast iron; cannons, bombs, gun-shot, kettles,
 plates and all other cast iron goods.
 —, wrought in bars, or unwrought in pigs.
 —, plates, single or double, and every article of black-
 smiths' work.
 —, every article of brightsmiths' work, locks, &c.
 except those specified in the Tarif as permitted.

L.

Lace or tinsel, laces, nets, fringes, cords, strings, &c.
 from silver, gold, thread, wool, hair or cotton, &c.
 Lanterns, of every description.
 Leather, dressed; and all articles of leather, except those
 mentioned in the Tarif.
 Lime, quick-lime and slacked.

L

Linen manufactures of every kind, except cambric.
Linen of every description, except that belonging to passengers.
Liqueurs from wine.
Locks of all kinds.
Looking-glasses, or glasses intended for them.
Lustres of every description.

M.

Macaroni and vermicelli.
Marble and alabaster stoves, tables, plates, pillars, utensils, and other articles, except those mentioned in the Tarif as permitted.
Mats of straw or rush.
Mead.
Meat or flesh of every description, smoked, salted, or dried.
Muffs of all kinds.
Mushrooms, common.
Muslin or embroidered muslin handkerchiefs.
Mustard, dried or prepared in jars or glasses.

N.

Nails, brass-nails or with brass, gilt or turned heads.

O.

Ornaments for ladies.
Orsedew.

P.

Paper of every description not specified as permitted.
Parchment.
Pens and quills.
Pianos and Harpsicords with bronze ornaments, except the usual bronze at the legs and locks.
Pins and skewers of every description.
Pipes, all sorts, set or unset, except those of Meershaum, unset.
Pocket-books, with or without appurtenances.
Pomatum.
Porcelain. See Earthenware.

Q.

Quills and pens.

R.

Reed canes, all sorts, except those mentioned in the Tarif.
Ribbands for orders of knighthood.

S.

Saltpetre, raw or refined, except for the use of apothecaries.

Sand-boxes of all kinds.

Sashes of all kinds.

Sausages of all kinds.

Sealing-wax of every kind.

Shoes of every kind.

Shots.

Silks and half silks manufactured of all sorts, except those mentioned in the Tarif.

Silver thread, tinsel, spangles and foil.

Silver utensils of all kinds.

Slippers, all sorts, except those admitted by the Tarif.

Snuff-boxes, except those for passengers' own use.

Soap of all sorts, except Venetian, Spanish, Turkish and Greek.

Spirits. See Brandy.

Spurs of every kind.

Sticks. See Canes.

Stockings of thread, castor-hair, half-silk, and chamois-leather.

Suspenders, gentlemen's, all sorts.

T.

Tale. See Glass.

Tapestry of wool, ornamented with false gold and silver, also paper and linen hangings, printed or coloured, ornamented with gold and silver.

Tea of every kind.

Thimbles, all sorts.

Tin filings, and all sorts of tin utensils.

Tinsel. See Lace.

Tobacco of all kinds, except that mentioned in the Tarif.
Twine, coarse twined, used to nets and similar things.

V.

Vegetables of all sorts, fresh, pickled, salted or dry.
Ventilators of every kind.
Vermicelli and macaroni.
Vessels or utensils; earthen ware, delft, &c. with gold, silver ornaments, painted, or with borders, see Earthenware.
——, golden, silver, or gilt.
——, copper, brass, iron, tinned or untinned, as stills, bowls or cups, tea-kettles, coffee-pots, candlesticks, tea trays, bread and knife-baskets, &c.; and similar articles plated, varnished, silvered or gilt.
Vessels and utensils of glass.
—— China, porcelain, with gold, silver, ornamented or painted.
—— all vessels of crystal.
Vinegar, all sorts, except that made from wine.

W.

Waddings.
Wafers.
Ware. See Earthenware.
Watches, with enamel or striped edges.
Wax, white, yellow, and coloured, also wax-candles.
Wigs, all sorts.
Whips.
Wine impregnated with cherries, pears, and other fruits.
Wicks.
Wooden tools, vessels, &c. except boxes, &c. which passengers make use of for their luggage.
Woollens. See Cloth.

<i>Names of the Goods.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>		
	<i>In Silver.</i>		<i>Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.</i>
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Copecks.</i>	
A.			
Aniseed per pood	—	4	
Arms, not otherwise particularized	duty free.		
B.			
Badian per pood	—	25	
Bags.....per 100	—	25	
Beds of feathers per pood	—	25	
—— of down do....	—	75	
Birds, all sorts, alive.....	duty free.		
Blankets of all kinds	do.		
Bones, mammoth and fish-bone, and fish-teeth, unwrought	—	—	5
wrought.....	—	—	1
Books, printed, bound or unbound	duty free.		
Brandy, distilled from grain or corn, half proof per vedro	—	13	
——, spirit, and all other finer brandy distilled from corn.....per vedro	—	25	
——, distilled from the juice of the grapes.....per vedro	—	13	
Bricks,.....per 1000	—	13	
Bristles, ...per pood	1	10	

<i>Names of the Goods.</i>	Duty.		
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.
	Rubles.	Copecs.	
Butter, cows, and sheep.....per pood	—	20	
Beer, strong and small-beer	duty	free.	
C.			
Cannons, mortars, bomb-shells, bullets, and other military ammunition from iron or cast-iron per pood	—	1	
—, from copper do. ..	—	5	
Caps	—	—	5
Cards, playing-cards per dozen	—	3	
Carpets, all sorts	duty	free.	
Carraway-seed per pood	—	2	
Carriages, coaches, calashes, gigs, drosh- kies, and sledges of all kinds	duty	free.	
Cattle, alive, bulls, oxen, and cows, each	1	25	
—, sheep and lamb do..	—	13	
—, pigs	—	25	
—, all other animals do..	—	13	
Caviar, all sorts per pood	—	20	
Cheese	duty	free.	
Chalk per berc.	—	25	
Combs, all kinds	—	—	1
Corn, barley, sent by sea ..per tschetwert	—	11	
by land do....	—	4	
Buckwheat, by sea do....	—	8	
by land do....	—	3	
Grits or peeled grain, by sea do....	—	15	
by land do....	—	5	
Malt, ...by sea do....	—	8	
by land do....	—	3	
Peas, ...by sea do....	—	11	
by land do....	—	4	
Rye and rye flower, by sea do....	—	11	
by land do....	—	4	

Names of the Goods.	Duty.		
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.
	Rubles	Copecs.	
Corn continued.			
Wheat and spelt, and wheat and spelt flower, by sea, ..per tschetw	—	16½	
by land.....do.....	—	5½	
Oats, ...by sea do.....	—	8	
by land.....do.....	—	3	
Cotton, raw per pood	—	13	
——, twist do.....	—	6	
——, manufactures of all sorts, with- out exception	duty free.		
D.			
Deals, fir and pine per 5 dozen			
1 inch thick, 11 inches broad, under 10 feet long	—	50	
from 10 to 17	1	—	
17 — 23	1	30	
23 — 29	2	—	
29 — 35	2	30	
35 — 41	2	65	
41 — 47	2	95	
47 — 52	3	25	
1½ inch thick ..10 — 17	1	30	
17 — 23	1	75	
23 — 29	2	65	
29 — 35	3	6	
35 — 40	3	50	
41 — 47	4	—	
47 — 52	4	25	
2 inches thick ..10 — 17	1	65	
17 — 23	2	65	
23 — 29	3	25	
29 — 35	3	75	
35 — 41	4	50	

Names of the Goods.	Duty.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.
	In Silver.		
	Rubles.	Copecs.	
Deals, fir and pine per 5 dozen			
2 inches thick, 11 inches broad, from 41 to 47 feet long	5	—	
47 — 52	5	75	
2½ inches thick . 10 — 17	2	—	
17 — 23	2	75	
23 — 29	3	75	
29 — 35	4	50	
35 — 41	5	25	
41 — 47	6	6	
47 — 52	6	90	
3 inches thick .. 10 — 17	2	25	
17 — 23	3	15	
23 — 29	4	50	
29 — 35	5	30	
35 — 41	6	25	
41 — 47	7	25	
47 — 52	8	—	
Half-clean deals, 9 and 10 inches broad and battens.....	—	—	7
Drugs, allum per berc.	—	20	
Agaric per pood	—	6	
Castoreum per lb.	—	75	
Copperas	duty	free.	
Crabs'-eyes per pood	—	75	
Gum olibanum do. ...	—	25	
Musk cabardinian per lb.	1	25	
Rhubarb and rhubarb-seed, ...			
per pood	7	50	
Down of every kind.....do. ...	—	75	
Dyes of all kinds and herbs used in dyeing per pood	—	6	

Names of the Goods.	Duty.		
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.
	Rubles.	Copecs.	
F.			
Fat of fish and train oil per pood	—	8	
Felt and coats of felt made of wool and cow-hair per 100 pieces	—	75	
Fish, all kinds	duty free.		
Flax, exported by sea per berc.	1	65	
———— by land do...	—	55	
—— Codilla or tow, by sea..... do...	—	55	
———— by land..... do...	—	14 ³ / ₁₀	
Flints; gun-flints per 1000	—	5	
Fruit; garden-fruit and vegetables	duty free.		
Feathers per pood	—	25	
Furs, manufactured, of all kinds, without exception	—	—	5
—— the skins of all other furred animals, except white and grey hares	—	—	5
G.			
Gallantry-ware; all sorts of high priced trifles of whatever metal, or ornamented with high priced stones	duty free.		
Garden-flowers and vegetables.....	do.		
Gingerbread and gingerbread - nuts,... per pood	—	3	
Girdles and belts, all sorts	duty free.		
Glass, and all sorts of glass-ware	do.		
Gloves, all kinds, and mittens.....	do.		
Glue per pood	—	5	
Gunpowder, all sorts do.	—	5	
H.			
Hair, all sorts for wigs per pood	—	6	
Harness for horses	duty free.		
Hats of castor or wool	do.		

Names of the Goods.	Duty.		
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.
	Rubles.	Copecs.	
Hemp, exported by sea.....per berk.	1	10	
———— by land do.	—	35 $\frac{1}{5}$	
———— codilla or tow, by sea ... do.	—	35 $\frac{1}{5}$	
———— by land... do.	—	11	
Honey and honey-syrup per pood	—	10	
Hops, exported by sea do.	—	8	
———— by land..... do.	—	3	
Horns, all kinds..... do.	—	6	
Horse-hair per berc.	—	75	
I.			
Isinglass, all sorts, except Samovoy, per pood	2	50	
———— Samovoy do.	—	50	
L.			
Lace, as galloons, tapes, silk and other sorts, fringes, tassels, cords, &c.	duty free.		
Lead. See Tin.			
Leather, boots from leather or fur (kengi) per pair	—	5	
———— shoes from do. do.....	—	3	
———— Morocco, chamois, cordovan, per 10	—	50	
———— Muscovy leather or juffs, per pood	—	75	
———— all other kinds, dressed	—	—	5
———— undressed, raw, and dried	—	—	12
Linens, flems, or sheeting, per piece of 50 arsh.	—	38	
———— ravenducks do.	—	25	
———— sail-cloth do.	—	50	
———— all other linen and waxed cloth...	—	—	1
M.			
Marien-glass or Muscovy-glass...per pood	—	25	

Names of the Goods.	Duty.		
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.
	Rubles.	Copecs.	
Mats, double and single.....per piece	—	3	
in Archangel and Onega, per 4 do.	—	1	
—— sacks from bass per piece	—	2	
in Archangel and Onega, per 100	—	13	
—— half and quarter mats sacks, per piece	—	1	
in Archangel and Onega, per 100	—	6	
Meal ; all sorts per pood	—	6	
Metals ; every kind of manufactory goods from gold, silver, copper, brass, steel, or iron, gold and silver leaves, and thread, false gold and silver, copper and brass nails, and all sorts of instruments	duty free.		
—— gold and silver in bars and all foreign coin	—	—	3
—— copper and brass in plates, blocks, sheets, bars, and broken.....per berc.	—	13	
—— cast-iron in pigs and broken pieces, 			

Names of the Goods.	Duty.		
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.
	Rubles.	Copecs.	
P.			
Paper, for writing, wrapping, and printing, cartridge, and all coloured paper	duty free.		
Pictures and prints	do.		
Pins and skewers of all sorts.....per pood	1	25	
Pitch and tar.....do.	—	1	
Potash, pearlash, and weed ash, exported by sea per berc.	—	55	
by land do.	—	82½	
R.			
Ropes or cordage, tared or untared of all thickness, of hemp per berc.	—	13	
of hemp Codilla do.	—	6	
Ribbands of all kinds.....	duty free.		
Rosin; Harpius per berc.	—	25	
—— Colophonium or Burgundy pitch do.	—	8	
S.			
Salt per berc.	—	6	
Seed; Linseed..... per tschetw.	—	27½	
—— Hempseed do.	—	14¾	
—— Garden-seed; all sorts	duty free.		
Silk, all kinds without exception.....	—	1	1
—— manufactured-goods, all sorts	duty free.		
Saltpetre per pood	—	10	
Snuff-boxes; all kinds	duty free.		
Soda.....per berc.	—	38	
Soap.....per pood	—	8	
Stockings.....	duty free.		
Stones; rough stones and marble, all sorts, without excepting the most valuable...	—	—	1
Sulphur and Brimstone per berc.	—	25	

Names of the Goods.	Duty.		
	In Silver.		Ad valorem in Bank N. per Cent.
	Rubles.	Copecs.	
T.			
Tails ; horse-tails per pood	—	25	
— oxen and cow tails do.	—	3	
Tallow ; all sorts per berc.	2	20	
— Candles per pood	—	10	
Tea..... do.	2	50	
Thread do.	—	13	
Tin in bars and lead, wrought.....	duty free.		
Tobacco per pood	—	1	
W.			
Ware ; earthen-ware, porcelain, delft, wooden or glass-ware	duty free.		
Wax ; all kinds.....per pood	—	55	
— Candles	duty free.		
Wicks ; all sorts per pood	—	6	
Wool ; all sorts, and foreign ... do.	—	25	
— manufactures	duty free.		
Y.			
Yarn ; flaxen per berc.	1	50	
— hempen..... do.	1	—	
All other goods (woods excepted) not specified in this list, pay.....	—	—	1

LIST

FIXED FOR THE

TARE OF EXPORT GOODS.

	Per Cent.
Dry Goods :	
in barrels	10
in sacks.....	2
in mats	3
Except Muscovy Leather in mats, for which is deducted	5
Wet Goods :	
for pressed Caviar	15
— Soap	3
— Meat and Salt-fish	10
— Tallow	10
— all other Liquid Goods	17
N.B. Potash, Bristles, Treacle, Honey, Tallow and Wax-Candles, Metals, Hemp, Flax, Codilla and Oakum, Castoreum and Cabar- dinian-Musk, are weighed net.	

INVOICES.

Since these Invoices and Account Sales were made up, the author has been informed of the new regulations respecting an augmentation of 10 per cent. in the duty upon the following articles, *viz.* Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Wheat, Potash, Wax, Bristles, Linseed and Hemp-seed ; as also that the silver ruble for this year (1819) has been fixed at 260 per cent. agio—which the reader will please to attend to in making his calculations.

INVOICE OF 100 *Casks Yellow Tallow.*

Gross weight.....	poods	2624:37	lbs.
Tare $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent		250:13	
Net weight	poods	2384:24	
	at 190 R. per berc		Rub. Cop. 45307:40
Custom-house duty,			Rub. Cop.
at 2 R. silver per berc....		476:92	
	at 300 per cent. agio, B. N.	1907:68	
Quarantine, 1 per cent.		19: 8	
		1926:76	
Custom-house charges,			
at 6 per cent...		115:60	
Carried over...		2042:36	45307:40

Rub. Cop. Rub. Cop.
Brought forward.....2042:36 45307:40

Charges.

Receiving, weighing, taring, coopering and shipping, at 4 R. per cask	Rub. Cop. 400:—
Selecting, at 30 C. per pood	30:—
Expediting from Cronstadt, at 1 R. per last	22:—
Ship-broker's commission, at 1 R. per last	22:—
Brokerage on purchase, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	226:54
Ditto on the draft, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	124:82
Bill stamp, at $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. ...	187:23
Town dues, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent....	113:27
Extra charges, at 1 per cent.	453: 7
Postage	20:33
	1599:26
	3641:62
	R. 48949: 2
Commission, 2 per cent.	978:98
E. and O. E....B. N....R.	48928:—

If the Tallow is sent to Cronstadt, then the charges for the conveyance, and the guard put on board the lighter, are charged separately. The same charges apply to white and soap Tallow.

INVOICES.

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INVOICE OF

1032	Bobbins best Novogorods, 12 heads Flax	
	net weight poods 3297 7 lbs.	Rub. Cop.
	at 180 R. per berk	59349:15
283	Ditto, ditto, 9 heads Flax, net weight	
	poods 601 19 lbs. at 150 R. per berk.	9022:12
1315	Bobbins	68371:27

Custom-house duty, for	
poods 3898,26 lbs.	Rub. Cop.
at $1\frac{1}{2}$ R. silver, per berk.	R. 584:67 $\frac{1}{2}$
at 300 per cent.agio. B. N. R.	2338:70
Quarantine, at 1 per cent.....	23:39

Charges. R. 2362: 9

Receiving, weighing and shipping,	
at 55 C. per bobbin, 12 heads	R. 567:60
at 45 C. per bobbin, 9 heads	127:35
Selecting, at 1 R. per berk...	389:87
Binding, at 25 C. ditto.....	97:47
Expediting from Cronstadt,	
1 R. per last of 60 poods..	65:—
Ship-brokers commission, at	
1 R. per last of 60 poods...	65:—
Brokerage on the purchase,	
at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	34:186
Ditto, on the draft, at	
$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	188:35
Bill stamp, $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.	283:52
Town dues, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ...	170:92
Extra charges, 1 per cent....	683:71
Postage	7: 3
	2987:68
	5349:77

R. 73721: 4

Commission, 2 per cent.....1474:42

E. & O. E...B. N....R. 75195:46

If the Flax is packed in mats, the charges for receiving, weighing, &c. are 5 C. per bobbin more. The mats and twine are charged separately.

INVOICE OF

8 Bundles of clean Hemp, net weight, poods 496:35 lbs. at 90 R.	R. 4471:87
10 Ditto of out-shot Hemp, ... ditto.... 514:15.. at 80.....	4115:—
10 Ditto of half clean Hemp, ... ditto.... 443:30.. at 70.....	3105:25
28 Bundles	Net weight, poods 1455:—
	R. 11692:12

Custom-house duty,.... at 1 R. silver, per berk. R. 145:50

at 300 per cent. agio.. B. N.. 582:—

Quarantine 1 per cent. 5:82

R. 587:82

Custom-house charges, 6 per cent. 35:27

R. 623: 9

Charges.

Receiving, weighing and shipping,

Clean Hemp at $5\frac{1}{2}$ R. per bundle R. 44:—

Out-shot at 5 R.... ditto..... 50:—

Half clean at $4\frac{1}{2}$ R.. ditto..... 45:—

Binding,

Clean Hemp, ... at $1\frac{1}{4}$ R. per bundle .. 10:—

Out shot at 1 R.... ditto..... 10:—

Half clean at 75 C.... ditto..... 7:50

Selecting at 50 C. per berk 72:75

Expediting from Cronstadt 1 R. per last 24:25

Ship-brokers commission at 1 R. per last 24:25

Brokerage on the purchase at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 58:46

Ditto on the draft at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 32:90

Bill stamp at $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. 49:35

Town dues at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 29:23

Extra charges at 1 per cent. 116:92

Postage 12:16

586:77

1209:86

R. 12901:98

Commission, 2 per cent..... 258: 2

E. & O. E... B. N.. R. 13160:—

The conveyance to Cronstadt and the guard put on board the lighter are charged extra. If the Hemp is packed in half-bundles, these charges are made separately.

INVOICE OF
 30 Casks of Potash, net weight poods 750:—
 at 100 R. per berk. R. 7500:—

Custom-house duty,
 at 50 C. silver, per berk R. 37:50

at 300 per cent. agio...B. N...R. 150:—
 Quarantine, 1 per cent..... 1:50

R. 151:50

Custom-house charges, 6 per cent. 9: 9

R. 160:59

Charges.

Receiving, weighing and shipping,
 at 6 R. per cask R. 180:—

Selecting, at 50 C. per berk 15:—

Ship-brokers commission,
 1 R. per last 7:—

Expediting from Cronstadt,
 at 1 R. per last 7:—

Brokerage on the purchase,
 at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 37:50

Ditto, on the draft,
 at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 20:56

Bill stamp.....at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. 30:84

Town dues at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 18:75

Extra charges..at 1 per cent. 75:—

Postage 10:51

402:16

562:75

R. 8062:75

Commission, 2 per cent.... 161:25

E. & O. E....B. N....R. 8224:—

If the Potash casks are tied with ropes, or packed in mats, these are charged separately. For the conveyance to Cronstadt and the guard extra.

INVOICE OF 20 Casks of Bristles, 1st sort.

Net weight, poods 500, ...at 70 R. per berk...35000:—

Custom-house duty,

at 1 R. silver, per pood...R. 500:—

at 300 per cent. B. N. ...R. 2000:—

Quarantine, 1 per cent..... 20:—

R. 2020:—

Custom-house charges, 6 p. c. 121:20

R. 2141:20

*Charges.*Receiving, weighing, pack-
ing, and shipping,

at 45 C. per pood R. 225:—

Assorting, at 20 C. per do. 100:—

Ship-broker's commission,

at 1 R. per last 5:—

Expediting from Cronstadt,

at do. 5:—

Brokerage on the purchase,

at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 175:—

Ditto, on the draft,

at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 97:78Bill stamp, at $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. 146:67Town dues, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 87:50

Extra charges, at 1 per cent. 350:—

Postage 11:95

1203:90

R. 3345:10

Rs. 38345:10

Commission at 2 per cent. 766:90

E. & O. E.....B. N....R. 39112:—

The packing in mats, &c. extra.

INVOICE OF 15 Bales, containing 300 Rolls very best Red
Muscovy Leather, of 5½ Hides.

No. 1.	20 Rolls Gave, P. 21:32.	1 Roll Domashna for covering, P. 1: 3
2.	20.....do.....21:32.	1 do..... 0:38
3.	20.....do.....21:32.	1 do..... 0:38
4.	20.....do.....21:32.	1 do..... 0:36
5.	20.....do.....21:32.	1 do..... 0:39
6.	20.....do.....21:32.	1 do..... 1: 1
7.	{ 10.....do.....10:24. }	1 do..... 0:39
	{ 10.....Rosval ..10:36. }	
8.	20.....do.....21:22.	1 do..... 1: 3
9.	20.....do.....21:22.	1 do..... 0:39
10.	20.....do.....21:22.	1 do..... 0:38
11.	20.....do.....21:22.	1 do..... 0:39
12.	20.....do.....21:22.	1 do..... 0:37
13.	20.....do.....21:22.	1 do..... 1: 4
14.	{ 7.. heavy Gave..12: 8. }	1 do..... 1: 3
	{ 2....Malja 1:35. }	
15.	{ 8.. heavy Rosval 13:32. }	1 do..... 1: 2
	{ 3....Malja 2:32. }	
		5 do..... 5: 8

280 R. weighing P.314:11. 20 R. .. Domashna P. 20: 7

Deducted for
bass, ¼lb. per
10 Rolls.... —: 7

P. 312: 4

Additional
weight,
3 per cent.. 9:15

P. 321:19 at 60 R. per pood.... R. 19288:50

20 R. Domashna 20: 7 at 50 R. do. 1008:75

300 R. weighing P. 341:26

R. 20297:25

Custom-house duty, at 75 C. silver per pood R. 256:24

At 300 per cent. agio R. 1024:96

Quarantine, 1 per cent. 10:25

R. 1035:21

Custom-house charges 6 per cent. 62:11

R. 1097:32

Charges.

Receiving, weighing, packing, and shipping,
at 65 C. per Roll R. 195:—

Double and single mats, ropes, twine, &c. .. 61:50

Assorting, at 15 C. per pood 51:25

Amount carried over R. 307:75 1097:32 20297:25

Amount brought over	R. 307:75 1097:32 20297:25
Ship-broker's commission, at 1 R. per last of 60 Rolls	5:—
Expediting from Cronstadt, 1 R. per ditto....	5:—
Brokerage on the purchase, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	101:49
Do. on the draft, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.....	56:65
Bill stamp, at $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.	84:97
Town dues, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	50:74
Extra charges, at 1 per cent.	202:97
Postage	6:26

820:83

1918:15

R. 22215:40

Commission at 2 per cent..... 444:60

E. & O. E. B. N. ... R. 22660:—

N.B. The deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per 10 Rolls for bass with which these are bound, and the addition of 3 per cent. to the weight in respect to Gave, Rosval, and Malja, is customary in St. Petersburg, but not with Domashna. This custom is believed to exist since the time of Zaar Peter I.

Invoice of 92 Packs best Saratov and 84 Packs best Bacun Leaf Tobacco.

92 packs Saratov best Tobacco:

Gross weight, .. P. 570: 7

Tare at 7 lb. per pack 16: 4

Net weight..... P. 554: 3 at 14 R. per pood, R. 7757: 5

84 do. Bacun Tobacco:

Gross weight ... P. 415:29

Tare at 5 lb. per pack 10:20

Net weight..... P. 405:9 at 9 R. per do. ... 3647: 2

R. 11404: 7

Custom-house duty, at 1 C. silver,
per pood R. 9:59

At 300 per cent. agio, B. N... R. 38:36

Quarantine, 1 per cent. —:38

Custom-house charges 10:—

Amount carried over R. 48:74 11404: 7

INVOICES.

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Amount carried over..... R. 48:74 11404: 7

Charges.

Receiving, weighing, shipping, &c. at 25 C. per pood	R. 239:82
Selecting, at 20 C. per pood	191:86
Several new mats and twine	19:50
Ship-broker's commission, at 1 R. per last of 80 poods ..	12:33
Expediting from Cronstadt, at do.	12:33
Brokerage on the purchase, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	57: 2
Ditto, on the draft, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	31:14
Bill stamp, at $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. ...	46:71
Town dues, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent....	28:51
Extra charges, at 1 per cent.	114: 4
Postage	5:70
	758:96
	807:70
	12211:77
Commission at 2 per cent.	244:23
	E. & O. E. ...B. N.....12456:—

If shipped in casks, these are charged with five rubles each, but the packing in the casks is contained in the charges for selecting.

INVOICE OF 50 Casks of Hempseed Oil.

Gross wt. pood 1479:36 lbs.

Tare..... do. 221: 3

Net weight do. 1258 33 lbs. at 12 R. 60 C.
per pood.....R. 15,861:20Custom-house duty, at 13 C. silver,
per pood...R.163:65

At 300 per agio B. N. R. 654:60

Quarantine, 1 per cent 6:55

661:15

Custom-house charges, 6 per cent..... 39:67

700:82

*Charges.*Receiving, weighing, ship-
ping, &c. at 4 R. per cask R. 200:—

Selecting, at 2 C. per pood 37:76

Plastering of the casks,
at 1 R..... 50:—One empty cask to the
Capts. 5:—Ship-broker's commission,
at 1 R. per last 12:33Expediting from Cronstadt,
at do. 12:33Brokerage on the purchase,
at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 79:31Do. on the draft, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 44: 8Bill stamp, $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. ... 66:12Town dues, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ... 39:66

Extra charges, 1 per cent. 158:61

Postage 17:10

722:30

1423:12

R. 17284:32

Commission, 2 per cent 345:68

E. & O. E. R. N. R. 17630:—

If the whole cargo consists of oil, 2 or 3 empty casks
are usually given to the Captain for the oil that may leak
and be pumped up.

INVOICE OF 500 *Tschetwert* Wheat.

At 32 R. per tschet.....	R.16000:—
Custom-house duty, at 15 C. silver	R.75:—
At 300 per cent. agio.....	300:—
Quarantine, at 1 per cent	3:—
	303:—
Custom-house charges, 6 per cent...	18:18
	R. 321:18

Charges.

Receiving and shipping, &c.	
at 30 C. per tschetwert	R.200:—
Selecting, at 10 C. per do.	50:—
Ship-broker's commission,	
at 1 R. per last	31:25
Expediting from Cronstadt,	
at do.	31:25
Brokerage on the purchase,	
at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	80:—
Do. on the draft,	
at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent	43:43
Bill stamp, at $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.	65:14
Town dues, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	40:—
Extra charges, at 1 per cent.	160:—
Postage	9:13
	730:20
	1051:38
	R. 17051:38
Commission, 2 per cent	340:62
E. & O. E. . . R. N. . . .	R. 17392:—

INVOICE OF 1 *Cask White Astrachan Isinglass, called Patriarch.*

Net pood 12 ., at 325 R. per pood	R. 3900:—
Custom-house duty, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ R. silver, per pood	R. 30:—
At 300 per cent. agio ..	120:—
Quarantine, 1 per cent	1:20
Custom-house charges	10:—
	R. 131:20

Charges.

Receiving, weighing and shipping, At 4 R. per pood ...	R. 48:—	
Selecting, at 50 C. per do.	6:—	
Cask, mats, hessins, twine, &c.	16:35	
Ship-broker's commission, at 1 R. per last	—:20	
Expediting from Cronstadt, at do	—:20	
Brokerage on the purchase, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	19:50	
Town dues, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ..	9:75	
Extra charges, 1 per cent.	39:—	
Brokerage on the draft, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	10:72	
Bill stamp, $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent	16: 8	
Postage	8:90	
	174:70	
		305:90
		R. 4205:90
Commission, at 2 per cent. ...	84:10	
		R. 4290:—
E. & O. E. R. N. . .		

INVOICE OF 7 Packs, containing 200 Pieces, measuring 10000 Arshins Ravenduck of Ashastin's Manufactory, at $41\frac{1}{2}$ R.....R. 8300:—

Custom-house duty, at 25 C. silver,
per pood..... R. 50:—

At 300 per cent. agio...R. 200:—

Quarantine, 1 per cent..... 2:—

R. 202:—

Custom-house charges, 6 per cent ... 12:12

R. 214:12

Charges.

Receiving, packing and shipping, at 25 C. per piece ... R. 50:—

140 arsh hessins, for wrapping, at 25 C. 35:—

For mats, cords and twine... [42:35

Brokerage on the purchase, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 41:50

Ship-broker's commission, at 1 R. per last..... 2:50

Expediting from Cronstadt, at do. 2:50

Town dues, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent..... 20:75

Extra charges, 1 per cent... 83:—

Brokerage on the draft, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 22:59

Bill stamp, at $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent..... 33:88

Postage 9:65

343:72

557:84

R. 8857:84

Commission, 2 per cent..... 177:16

E. & O. E.....R. N..... R. 9035:—

The same charges are applicable to flems, except receiving, packing, &c. which is charged at 30 C. per piece. The duty for flems is 38 C. silver per piece.

INVOICE OF 50 Packs containing 100 Pieces of Blue marked
Sail Cloth of Brusgin's Manufacture at 80 R. R. 8000.

Custom-house duty, 50 C. silver ... R.50:—

At 300 per Agio, B. N. 200:—

Quarantine, ... at 1 per cent. 2:—

202:—

Custom-house charges, 6 per cent. ... 12:12

214:12

Charges.

Receiving, packing, ship-
ping, &c.

at 30 C. per piece R.30:—

Mats, twine, &c. 23:64

Brokerage on the purchase

at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 40:—

Ship-broker's commission,

at 1 R. per last 1:67

Expediting from Cronstadt,

at do. 1:67

Brokerage on the draft,

at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 21:38

Bill stamp, ... at $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. 32: 7

Town dues, ... at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 20:—

Postage 2:40

—R.172:83

—R.386:95

8386:95

Commission, 2 per cent..... 167:73

E. & O. E. ...B. N. R.8554:68

ACCOUNT SALES.

ACCOUNT SALES of 5 Bales Black Pepper from London.

Gross weight pood 78: 5 lbs.

Tare 2:27

Net Pood 75:18 lbs.

at 35 R. per pood R.2565:30

Custom-house duty,

at 13 C. silver per pood R.9:81

at 300 per agio 39:24

Quarantine and Custom-house charges 10:—

R.49:24

Charges.

Unloading, housing, ware-
house rent, delivering, &c.

at 40 C. per pood R.30:18

Freight and primage accord-
ing to bill of lading; sound
dues and conveyance from

Cronstadt 107:35

Brokerage, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 12:83

Town dues, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 6:42

Postages 12:32

Extra charges at 1 per cent. 25:65

Commission, ... at 2 per cent. 51:31

————— R.246: 6

————— R.295:30

Net proceed, B. N. R.2270:—

N. B. Custom-house guard besides.

ACCOUNT SALES of 9 Casks Fine Coffee.

Gross weight pood 218:30 lbs.

Tare 25:39½

Net weight pood 192:30½ lbs.

at 60 R. per pood R.11520:75

Customhouse duty,

at 3 R. silver per pood R. 578:26

at 300 per agio R. 2313: 4

Quarantine, 2 per cent. 46:26

2359:30

Custom-house charges, 4 per cent. ...

94:37

2453:67

*Charges.*Unloading, housing, ware-
house rent, delivering, &c.

at 45 C. per pood R.86:74

Freight and primage as per
bill of lading, sound dues
and lighterage from Cron-
stadt

228:18

Brokerage, ... ½ per cent.

57:60

Town dues, ... ¼ per cent.

28:80

Extra charges, .. 1 per cent.

115:20

Postage

20:14

Commission, ... 2 per cent.

230:42

767:8

3220:75

Net proceed B. N. R.8300:—

N. B. For the guard during the time the goods are in
Custom-house, an extra charge.

ACCOUNT SALES of 3 Casks of Sweet Almonds.

Gross weight pood 74: 4 lb.

Tare 7:20

Net weight pood . 67:24 lb.

at 50 R. per pood R. 3380:—

Custom-house duty,

at 60 C. per pood R. 406:0

at 300 per agio R.162:40

Quarantine.....2 per cent. 3:25

165:65

Custom-house charges ...4 per cent.

6:62

R. 172:27

*Charges.*Unloading, housing, ware-
house rent, coopering, deli-
vering, &c.

at 30 C. per pood..... R.20:28

Freight as per bill of lading,
sound dues and lighterage
from Cronstadt

105:20

Brokerage, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 16:90Town dues, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 8:45

Extra charges at 1 per cent. 33:80

Postage 6:50

Commission, at 2 per cent. 67:60

R.258:73

R.431:—

Net proceed, ... B. N.R.2949:—

ACCOUNT SALES of 6 Barrels of Cochineal.

3 barrels gross weight,
poods 10:21 lbs.

Deduct for sacks,
at $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. —: $4\frac{1}{2}$

Net wt. poods 10:16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 1250 R. per pood,
R. 13013:12

2 do. gross weight,
poods 7: 6 lbs.

Deduct for sacks, —: 3

Net wt. poods 7: 3 lbs. at 1300 R. do. ... 9197:50

1 do. gross weight,
poods 3:30 $\frac{1}{2}$

Deduct for the sack —: $1\frac{1}{2}$

Net wt. poods 3:29 lbs. at 1350 R. do. 5028:75

poods 21: 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. R. 27238:37

Custom-house duty,

at $7\frac{1}{2}$ R. silver per pood...R. 159: 9

at 300 per cent....R. 636:36

Quarantine 2 per cent.....R. 12:73

R. 649: 9

Custom-house charges, 4 per cent... 25:96

R. 675: 5

Charges.

Unloading, housing, coo-
pering, warehouse rent,
delivering, &c.

at 5 R. per pood...R. 106: 6

Freight as per bill of lad-

ing, sound dues, &c.... 67:40

Brokerage, ... $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 136:19

Town dues,... $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 68: 9

Extra charges, 1 per cent. 272:38

Postage 14:43

Commission ...2 per cent. 544:77

1209:32

1884:37

Net proceed B. N....R. 25354:—

ACCOUNT SALES of 200 Barrels of Herrings.

200 Barrels of Herrings, from England
 6 Ditto for packing when selected

194 Barrels	at 35 C. per barrel...	R. 6790:—
Custom-house duty,		
	at $1\frac{1}{2}$ R. silver per barrel	R. 291:—
	at 300 per cent. agio...	R. 1164:—
Quarantine, 2 per cent.		23:28
		R. 1187:28
Custom-house charges, 4 per cent.		47:49
		R. 1234:77

Charges.

Unloading, housing, ware-		
house rent, delivering, &c.		
	at $1\frac{1}{2}$ R. per barrel R.	291:—
Selecting, at 60 C. ditto....		120:—
For a guard during 30 days		90:—
Freight and primage as per		
bill of lading sound dues		
lighterage from Cronstadt		1515:—
Brokerage..... $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		33:95
Town dues $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.		16:97
Extra charges ...1 per cent.		67:90
Postage		18:61
Commission, 2 per cent.		135:80
		2289:23
		3524:—
Net proceeds.....B. N....R.		3266:—

ACCOUNT SALES of 100 Boxes White Havannah Sugar.

Gross weight...poods 1301:27 lbs.

Tare in proportion of

10 weighed boxes 159:33

Net wt. poods 1141:34 lbs. at 36 R. per
pood

R. 41:107:70

Custom-house duty, according to
weight endorsed on the bill of ladingat $1\frac{1}{2}$ R. silver per pood.....R. 1162:37 $\frac{1}{2}$

at 300 per cent. agio...R. 6689:50

Quarantine, 2 per cent. 133:79

R. 6823:29

Custom-house charges, 4 per cent. 272:93

R. 7096:22

*Charges.*Unloading, housing, ware-
house rent, delivering, &c.

at 35 C. per pood R. 399:65

Guarding for 47 days, at 3 R. 141:—

Freight and primage as per
bill of lading, sound dues,

&c..... 812:52

Lighterage from Cronstadt

and guard 283:85

Brokerage..... $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 205:54

Interest on disbursements

R. 8733,3 C. for 2 months,

at 6 per cent. per annum 87:33

Town dues $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 102:77

Postage 17:70

Extra charges....1 per cent. 401: 7

Commission.....2 per cent. 822:15

3273:58

10369:70

Net proceeds.....B. N....R. 30783:—

TRANSFER.

ACCOUNT OF *Transfer from one Merchant to another of*
20 Barrels of Coffee.

Net wt...poods 510:10 lbs.

Custom-house duty, at 3 R. silver per pood
R. 1530:37½

at 300 per cent.agio,.....R. 6121:50

Quarantine, 2 per cent. 122:43

R. 6243:93

Custom-house charges, 4 per cent. 249:76

R. 6493:69

*Charges.*Freight and Primage as per bill of loading,
sound dues, &c..... 458:37

Lighterage from Cronstadt and guard 78:93

Interest on the above disbursements for 5 months
20 days at 6 per cent per annum 199:18Unloading, housing, warehouse rent and deliver-
ing at 45 C. per pood 229:61

Custom-house guard for 67 days at 3 R..... 201:—

Expresses to Cronstadt and other extra expenses 123:70

Commission on the value of R. 25500,—
at 2 per cent..... 510:—

Postage 25:52

B. N...R. 8320:—

Hauling and mats for covering are charged extra.

ACCOUNTS.

Accounts are kept in St. Petersburg, as well as throughout
the greatest part of the Empire, in Rubles Bank Notes,
1 R. being equal to 100 Copecs.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Weights.

Berkovitz.	Pood.	Pound.	Loth.	Solotnik.
1	= 10	= 400	= 12,800	= 38,400
	1	= 40	= 1,280	= 3,840
		1	= 32	= 96
			1	= 3

40 lbs. in St. Petersburg are equal to $35\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. English.

Measures for Dry Goods.

Tschetwert.	Osmin.	Pajock.	Tschetwerick.	Garnitz.
1	= 2	= 4	= 8	= 64
	1	= 2	= 4	= 32
		1	= 2	= 16
			1	= 8

1 tschetwert is equal to $5\frac{1}{3}$ Winch. bushels.

Measures for Liquid Goods.

Sorokovoy.	Wedro.	Krushka.	Tsharky.
1	= 40	= 320	= 3520
	1	= 8	= 88
		1	= 11

Hogshead.	Anker.	Wedro.	Bottles.
1	= 6	= 18	= 240
	1	= 3	= 40
		1	= $13\frac{1}{3}$

1 wedro is equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons in London.

Long Measure.

Werst.	Sashen.	Arshin.	Wershok.
1	= 500	= 1500	= 2400
	1	= 3	= 48
		1	= 16

1 sachen is equal to 7 English feet.

1 arschin = 28 English inches.

EXCHANGE.

Current Prices of Exchange at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg gives to	{	London,	1 R. Bank Notes for $11\frac{1}{2}$. pence sterling, 3 months after date.
		Hamburg,	1 do....do....for $9\frac{3}{4}$ shill. Hamb. Bank, 65 days after date.
		Amsterdam,	1 do....do....for $10\frac{3}{4}$ stivers, 65 days after date.
		Paris,	1 do....do....for 114 centimes, 70 days after date.
		Vienna,	1 do....do....for kreutzer, 65 days after date.

Besides, it is sometimes used to draw indirect on any of the above-mentioned places; as, for instance, on Lubeck payable in Hamburg, on Bristol payable in London; these indirect drafts are usually attended with a small disadvantage to the drawer.

COINS.

Current Prices of Coin in Bank Notes.

An Imperial, about 38 R. B. N.
 A half do. 19 R. do.
 A Hollands Ducat...11 R. do.
 A Ruble in silver 270 per cent. agio.

PROHIBITED GOODS.

*The following few Articles are prohibited from
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Current Rates of Exchange at St. Petersburg.

London, 1 lb. Sterling for 11 1/2 rubles.

Hamburg, 1 lb. Sterling for 12 1/2 rubles.

Paris, 1 lb. Sterling for 15 1/2 francs.

Vienna, 1 lb. Sterling for 16 1/2 florins.

St. Petersburg, 1 lb. Sterling for 12 1/2 rubles.

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6. Goods of the Danish East India Company.

7. Goods of the Swedish East India Company.

8. Goods of the Russian East India Company.

9. Goods of the Prussian East India Company.

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